ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,246—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th Dec.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T. Creery	18th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

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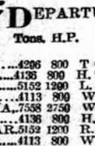

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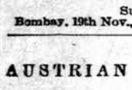
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.



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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 13th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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MEMBERS' TICKETS.—The Hon. Secretary will issue Cards on Application to be Exchanged for Numbered Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

THE TIME fixed for receiving Tenders in Chief Engineer's Office, Mysore, P. W. Department, Bangalore, for the Supply of Pipes, Valves, &c., required for the Mysore and Bangalore Water Supply Works, is hereby EXTENDED to THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1895, on which Date, at 4 O'clock P.M., they will be Opened. The Tenders will be Finally Disposed of on the 15th February, 1895.

C. BOWEN, Colonel,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, P. W. D.

Bangalore, 8th December, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

In the Matter of the Insolvency of JEHANGIR and Co., at Peshawar, and other places.

THE Subjoined Notice in this Case is given to the Creditors, who are informed that, if there is no Objection to the Proposal on their part by the 7th January, 1895, the Reduction quoted will be allowed Debtors in the hope that Outstandings will be Realized at an earlier date than now seems possible.

NOTICE.

The Debts due to this Firm are considerable. As difficulty and delay is experienced in their Realization, the Court offers Debtors the Chance of Paying their Debts to the said Firm by the 15th February, 1895, less One-third the amount due.

If advantage is not taken of this Offer in the time allowed, Recusant Debtors will be Sued without prejudice to this Notice.

W. B. De COURCY,
District Judge.

Peshawar, 7th December, 1894.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS

—TAILORS—

BREECHES-MAKERS,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I. Six Bottles.....Rs. 24
No. II. do. ..... „ 16
No. III. Twelve Bottles..... „ 40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
And BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white dhooties.
1 case colored woollen scarves.
2 cases black coating and pilot serge.
2 bales white shirtings, No. 1500.
2 cases black Kaiser ink.
1 case red and blue ink.
1 „ leather dressing.
1 „ gum.
6 pairs India-rubber gloves.

On account of Marwaree Rampurtab Sivnarayan—
R—a4670—721—1 bale orange cambric 19 by 25.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 12, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shs Virjee Lakhdar (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively 7th January, 26th May, and 31st July, 1893, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Gilder Street, outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 13885, old survey No. 172 and new survey No. 1—2—6390, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 1, 2, 45, 47, 49, and ward Nos. 2693, 2703, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel, on the west by the Gilder Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Sadaluxmibai, daughter of Nurrotumdass Vithaldass, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Bank, the Stock-in-trade of a furniture Merchant closing his business, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture of superior finish and best workmanship, made by Madrasi workmen, under owner's supervision after the designs of English furniture manufacturers, artistic chiffoniers, cabinets, revolving office tables, book presses, elegant single and double mirror door almirahs, elegant dressing and washhand tables to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 10 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of mucadum Dewjee Vussonjee, by order of Sadasookh Gumberchund, and on account and at the risk of Moolchund Joogulkis or Khamgaumwalla—

100 full-pressed bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 1 CASE SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—

V B-1319 5—1 case satin cloth.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersy Road, Mazabar Hill, the valuable teak and black dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, one Bijou over-strung cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in good order, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, Persian carpets, books, garden plants, etc. the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 12, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.

Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.

AND

McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.

Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each. For terms, etc.,

Apply to SECRETARY.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-class HOTEL is Charmingly and Healthily situated on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods. A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar Patar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room open to the Westerly Breeze.

TABLE-DE-HOTE under European Supervision.

For Particulars apply to

EDW. L. REES,
Manager and Proprietor.

KOTRI-ROHRI RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Construction of this Railway will be commenced at once. Contractors desirous of taking up Work on Schedule of Rates system or of Supplying Materials, should make Preliminary Application to Undersigned without delay. A large quantity of Bricks, &c., are required. Contractors must be prepared to Import most of their Labor.

Apply to
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kotri-Rohri Railway, Hyderabad (Sind).

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORES SUPPLIES, as under, will be received, upto 12 Noon, on 15th FEBRUARY, 1895.

For further particulars SEE "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 11th and 18th December, 1891, and for Tender Forms apply to the Undersigned.

1. Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.
2. Miscellaneous Articles.
3. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
4. Field Equipment.

S. L. DOBIE, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

THE SORAB WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS Co., Ld. (in Liquidation).

IN the matter of the Debenture Loan of Rs. 2½ Lakhs to be raised shortly by the issue of Debentures of Rs. 500 each, bearing 7½ per cent. interest per annum payable half-yearly, which Loan will run on for four years, and will be secured by the Mill property valued at Rs. 5 Lakhs, it has been decided to throw open a limited number of Debentures to the public.

Forms of Application for the same may be had on reference to the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

4, Bruce Lane, Fort, 30th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply to Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, Colonel,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—Surg.-Major ANDERSON, Opposite the Byculla Club.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	413
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controlled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 355, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. Abbott, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

WISHING TO SEE ONE OF

GENTLEMEN

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

WOOLLEN GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN INDIA,

ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

OF

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.

3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.

4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.

5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.

6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,10,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 1. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month. Including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

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RATES

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,303½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100		165
	2,000	100	75	10 p.c.	120
	3,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,095
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhowniggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	125
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	500	1,889	1,889	20	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	20	102½
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	405
Kingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	420
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	115
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Mumbai	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	512½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
Vihari	...	1,000	100	90	1,110
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ailiance	1,500	1,000	all	30	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay Nagomal Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,900	500	500	60	1,185
Chipa Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	705
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	622½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	575
David Mill	1,403	500	500	15	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	390
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	633
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,900	1,000	33	110
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (G I P Ry burga)	3,100	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,607½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja, Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,395xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	635
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	930	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishanker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	87½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	203
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	245
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	121
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	283
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Mareks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In	25	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	180	1	25½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-5	
Gold Leaf	"	28-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-9	"
Do. new	"	28-6	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-11	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Drazons	"	18-5	
Silver T	"	93	
Do. 17½	"	92-4	
Carolus	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	195-0	
Five Franc Pieces	"	200-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Rifle Butts.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bander, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 7-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Prince Edward entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK:—The steamers Maria Valerie, Pachumba, Dumra, and Virawa entered the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, to-morrow, the 13th instant, instead of Monday, the 17th.

REPORTED THEFT OF WATCHES.—Mr. M. Dastur, watchmaker, having his place of business in Meadow Street, has reported to the police that sometime during the last two or three months, four ladies, silver double-cased crystal keyless watches, valued at Rs. 75, have been stolen from his stock.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—Ahmed Alliba, a calassee, employed on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sutlej, had his left thigh accidentally fractured by falling from the awning into the deck, the lacing having snapped, while the steamer was entering the harbour. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

A DONATION.—We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20, from his Excellency Lord Harris, Rs. 10, from his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, and Rs. 10, from Dr. Vincent Nunes Tavares, Consul-General for Portugal, towards the annual fancy bazaar held at the entrance to the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, in connection with the Society of our Lady of Piety, a charitable institution established in 1863, to relieve the necessities of poor and helpless invalids without distinction of race or creed.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March ..... Priest War March ..... Mendlessohn
Overture ..... Le Toreador ..... Adam.
Valse ..... Jeunesse Doree ..... Waldteufel
Grand Selection ..... Norma ..... Bellini
Song ..... Thoughts and Tears ..... Temple
Galop ..... The Noisy Johnnie ..... Pritchard.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 7-45 p.m., to-day :—

March ..... Tannhauser ..... R Wagner.
Overture ..... Jubilation ..... Bach
Valse ..... La Source ..... Waldteufel
Rhue Violet ..... Caprice ..... Eilenberg
Le Reveille du-Lion ..... Kansky
Song ..... Love's Old Sweet Song ..... Molloy
Selection ..... Lucia de Lamermoor ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille ..... The Grand Duchess ..... Offenbach
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Hurakhchand and another Hindu were yesterday convicted of house-breaking and theft of clocks and watches from the shop of Hussein, on the night of the 10th instant. The first accused finding a key that could open the lock, accompanied by the second accused, went to the shop, and got access into it. The people in the neighbourhood took them for complainant's servants, and did not mind their removing a number of clocks and watches, valued at Rs. 142. Complainant making a report to the police, Inspector Sloane found out the accused, who have been sentenced nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A GIRL.— Dhondeobai, a married girl, aged eleven years, residing with her husband in a wady at Love Lane, went at 10 o'clock on Monday morning to the water-pipe in the wady, when a man, named Rama Nana, went up to her, and having caught hold of her by the arm, took her to his room, stating that he would show her something, and attempted to commit an indecent assault. A woman, named Bhewa, on hearing the girl's cries, ran to the room, when the man opened the door, and let the girl go out. Dhondee at once ran to her parents, and made a complaint to them about the man's misbehaviour. The father went and asked Rama about the matter, when the man, without giving any explanation ran away, and is still nowhere to be found.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Captain Jacob, of the s. s. Brinkburn, yesterday appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, to prosecute P. Brett and another European articled seaman of the same vessel, for absenting themselves without leave and disregarding the commander's orders. The captain asked the court to make an example of the accused as other seaman on board the Brinkburn were likely to be influenced by their conduct. Accused in their defence charged the captain with not acting impartially towards his crew. Some other man of the vessel had also absented themselves without leave, and the captain chose to prosecute them (two) only. The magistrate committed the accused and, sentenced them to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, the cost of the prosecution being ordered to be paid out of their wages.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE opening "silver spoon" competition of the above prospectus took place at Coorla on Thursday morning 6th inst. Distances 200 and 300 yards, seven shots at each distance standing at 200, sitting or kneeling at 300, some very good scores were made many being well up to the average. The present Regulation Targets were used, the Bisley Targets and marking are much more popular but it was found changing would take too much time. In the matter of handicap points it should be noted that for each win, competitors are handicaped 2 out of a possible 28, this should be appreciated and bring out many who have before seldom competed. To those who do not belong to the club it may be interesting to know that it is open to the Royal Navy, Army, Volunteers, and Civilians. Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, at B. V. R., Head-quarters. The next competition will take place on Friday the 14th inst., and the Bunder Challenge Cup will be competed for on Monday the 17th inst. The following are the scores :—

	200 yards.
Gunnery Instructor W H Bedford, Royal Navy	25 a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23 b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23 c
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lce Corpl Warmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corporal G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergeant Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	20
Corporal F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut Webb, G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt W Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	20
Corpl Willard, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt A K Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Volunteer H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Able Seaman Bicknell, Royal Navy	13
Corpl C Anding Bo Vol Rifles	9

a Winner of 1st spoon ; b Winner of 2nd spoon ; c Winner of 3rd spoon.

2ND COMPETION.

	300 yards.
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Gunnery Intr W H Bedford, Royal Navy	22b
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21b
Lce Corpl Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Volunteer H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vol	18
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	17
Lce Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	16
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lieut Webb, G I P Ry Vols	14
Corpl Willard, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Able Seaman J Bicknell, Royal Navy	8

a winner of 1st spoon ; b handicapped ½ points ; c winner of 2nd spoon ; d winner of 3rd spoon.

Teams wishing to enter for the Bombay Rifle Club Tournament should communicate with the Hon. Secretary early so that the drawing for order of firing may take place not later than Tuesday the 18th inst. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles have already entered two teams and contemplate entering a third. The 1st team B. V. R. have won this tournament twice in succession.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, December 12.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 463.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Wednesday, December 12.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 57 and 58.

ST PETER'S MAZAGAON.
Wednesday, December 12.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong with intructions by the Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

EMPERATRIX VS. PARBHURAM GANPATRAM.

THIS was an application for revision of an order of Mr. P. R. Cadell, first-class magistrate of Surat, who, on the 24th September last, found the defendant guilty of non-payment of house-tax under section 84 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, and ordered him to pay Rs. 1-12-0 as house-tax together with a fine of seven annas, and one anna process fee. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

The defendant in this case was proceeded against at the instance of the Municipality of Surat for non-payment of the house-tax. While admitting the non-payment of the tax, the defendant said that no sum was legally due from him. The questions to be decided, said the magistrate, were as to the extent of the defendant's liability, namely, 1. Whether the tax has been legally imposed, and any amount is due at all? 2. If so, whether the amount is a correct one? The magistrate found on both points in the affirmative and against the defendant. The magistrate traced the source of the imposition of the tax as appeared from the evidence of the Municipal Secretary. The first resolution by which the scheme of the house-tax was resolved upon was passed at a meeting of the Municipality held on the 23rd November 1892. The scheme was approved of by Government resolution of the 21st June 1893. All the formalities prescribed by the Act for the legal imposition of the tax seemed to the magistrate to have been observed ; and it only remained to be decided whether they had been fully and completely complied with. The magistrate went through all the objections urged by the defendant's pleader against the legality of the tax ; and these, he said, covered all the points of any importance contained in the 26 paras of the written statement put in by the defendant. The magistrate found that all the steps laid down in the Act for the due imposition of the tax had been observed ; that the demand was a legal one ; and that the defendant was bound to pay it. He also found that the amount asked for from defendant was a correct one.

Mr. Jutice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said : On a petition containing thirty-three objections to the judgment of the Magistrate Mr. Cadell, we have heard Mr. Setalvad, who has compressed them into ten reasons for interference, 1st, The accused offered to pay up after complaint made. But this does not oust the jurisdiction. 2nd, A house rate does not come within the words "tax toll and other impost in Bombay Act 6 of 1873." We think it does. Many decisions treat a house rate as lawful ; and his form of impost existed under Act 26 of 1850, and is recognized in the latter act. There is no occasion to compare these Acts with the enactments about the Municipal system of the City of Bombay, 3rd, To the objection that a house rate was not on the agenda of the meeting of the 23rd November 1892, we reply that the words giving the presiding authority power to allow enlisted matters to be dealt with apply in Bombay Act 2 of 1884, Section 27, Clause 7, to special as well as general meetings. 4. It is objected that the notice under Bombay Act 6 of 1873, Section 21, Clause 1, requires a definition of the "amount" which the levy of the proposed tax over all Surat is likely to yield. We do not concur. By "amount" is meant a statement of the sum leviable from different ratepayers in their respective classes, This is a matter of peculiar importance to each. What the total levy is likely to be is more a matter for the Municipal body. 5. We think the Magistrate rightly refused to go into the question whether the financial exigencies of Surat made the levy of the house rate expedient. 6. The objection that the ratepayers' written objections were not properly considered is not one for the Courts if it means that the Municipality body did not use sufficient thought in coming to its resolve. The Magistrate finds as a fact that it took the objections at a meeting held on the 14th January 1893, into consideration which is the legal obligation imposed by Section 21, Clause 2 of the Act of 1873 ; and that the thousand petitions had been looked over by several of the members before hand. 7. The refusal of the Governor in Council to allow a particular exemption from the taxing rule is not in our opinion a refusal of the whole scheme; and it would be ridiculous to hold that the disallowing of this exemption required the Municipality under Section 21, Clause 3, to begin all over again. 8. There are no facts from which this Court can infer that the Municipality neglected its duty to make provision by rule made after the Governor in Council had given approval for the imposition of this tax, 9. Neither can we infer from anything found as a fact or appearing on the record that the demand was made before it had accrued due. The dates on which the two half instalments are payable are fixed in the rules ; but the Court may not conjecture without evidence or production of the rules whether the period covered by the instalment so payable expires before or after the dates fixed for the payment, 10. We are of opinion that it is the Law which fixes the penalties leviable, and that Section 84 of the Act of 1873 does not impose the duty of legislating about penalties on the Municipality. We see no sufficient reason to call for the case and the Court now rejects the petition.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIVAPPA BIN GURAPPA AND GANESHA BIN SHIDAPPA.

The accused in this case appealed from a sentence of death passed upon them by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 9th November last, found them guilty of the murder of a boy named Shidda, son of Bhurma Dharma. Mr. Wasudeo Gopal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision on the appeal, said : A majority, four to one of the jury, convicted both the prisoners Shivappa and Ganesh of the murder of Shidda, a boy of ten years. They were both sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Their appeal here has been argued on two occasions by Mr. Branson and Mr. Wasudeo Bhandarkar. The body of Shidda has not been found. The theory of the prosecution is that Shidda was killed on M nday, the 27th of August last. Since then the boy has not been seen. Three pieces of his clothes were found in a field on the 6th September, and the witnesses say that Ganesh pointed them out to the village policeman Bala and afterwards to other persons that day, as a Panch. Other witnesses prove that Shivappa did on the 27th August sell ornaments at Shahapur ; and it has not been contended that their testimony is false. We see no reason to disbelieve the above recited evidence. We also are of opinion that the ornaments sold were those which the boy was wearing on the 27th August. It appears also that on the 18th September Shivappa, who had been wandering about gave himself up to the Superintendent of Police: and that Ganesh was arrested by the Chief Constable on the 22nd September. On the 20th September Shivappa stated to a Magistrate of the First Class that he had seen Ganesh strangle the boy and remove his ornaments and that Ganesh followed Shivappa out of the village and implored him not to reveal the murder and prevailed on him to receive the ornamen s to sell them for him which he did at Shahapur. On the 3rd October Shivappa retracted this statement, except as regards the receipt and sale of the ornaments. On the 22nd September Ganesh stated to a Magistrate of the Third Class that on a Thursday night Shivappa came to his garden with the dead body: and by means of a threat to leave it there and implicate him induced him to go with him to a river where Shivappa threw in the body weighted with a stone. In this statement Ganesh makes no mention of his giving any assistance whatever in carrying or disposing of the body or of his having had anything to do with the murder. On the 3rd October Ganesh told much the same story to Mr. Boyd the Committing Magistrate, but made out that he assisted in the disposal of the body. In the Court of Sessions he retracted the whole story. On the 1st October Shivappa's brother Bassya made statements to the Committing Magistrate tending to implicate both the prisoners. This boy had not made any statement till about ten days after the 27th August, and at the trial he retracted his story. We do not think it would be safe to give any weight to his evidence. The statements made by each prisoner to the Magistrates are evidence for and against himself. But while each prisoner has admitted that the boy Shidda is dead, each tells a story denying altogether his own complicity in the murder, and implicating the other. To the evidence laid before the Jury, the remark in Mr. Justice Littledale's charge in R. vs, Blewes S C. and P. 106 applies, as regards each prisoner—" If it be said that the prisoner did more than is stated in his confession, there should be some evidence of that." We must now see what evidence there was, which might properly influence a jury of resonable and prudent men. As regards Shivappa there is the well proved fact of his selling the ornaments the same day. But as pointed out by the learned Judge, this fact is consistent with the theory that Shivappa did not commit murder. It is consistent with kidnapping or with the murder being committed by Ganesh. It appears then, as was admitted by the learned Government Pleader, that the conviction of Shivappa of murder must have depended on the belief of the jury in the evidence of Adviappa, who deposed that on the night of the 17th September, Shivappa came to him and confessed having joined in the murder his reason for making this statment being that he wished advice as to what he should do, in surrendering himself to the Superintendent of Police. He probably was tired of wandering about, fleeing from justice, and afraid of the treatment he might receive from inferior policemen. Adviappa got rid of him, fearing that suspicion might fall on himself : and advised him to go to a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Hawker. On the 18th Shivappa had given himself up. We have received a report as to what Mr. Hawker is in a position to depose if called, as we think he ought to have been, as a witness, viz, that Shivappa did not confess to any part in the murder but accused the other man Ganesh. We have not been moved to have Mr. Hawker's evidence ; taken : and it appears to us unnecessary as it is easily conceivable that Shivappa may have been more ample in his statements to Adviappa than he was to Mr. Hawker, and more cautious as he drew nearer to police custody. On full consideration we are of opinion that the view to be taken of Adviappa's evidence under all the circumstances, especially Shivappa's admission that he saw the murder and that he the same day received and sold the boy's ornaments which was also proved, was peculiarly one for the jury on whom after the full and careful charge of the learned Judge the solemn duty lay of judges of the facts. There is nothing inherently improbable in the evidence of Adviappa. The learned Judge has accepted the verdict of murder ; and we do not think we ought to interfere with the conviction. But as all the circumstance of the killing have not been divulged, and as the body has not been found, we commute the sentence of the death passed on Shivappa into transportation for life. With regard to the prisoner Ganesh we must observe that his informing the village people of the place where the three articles of clothing were lying on the 6th September in consistent enough with innocence of murder, as he may have been told something by the murderer or may in the interval have made a discovery. The conviction of Ganesh for murder depends, as is admitted by the Government Pleader on the tardy and since retracted story of Shivappa's brother Bassya who is a boy only ten years old and probably easily influenced to tell a story, and likely to implicate Ganesh more than his own brother. We are of opinion after taking time to consider that on Bassya's evidence. it would not be safe especially as the body has not been found to uphold the conviction for murder passed on Ganesh and we now annul it It, is the policy of the law to encourage everybody to give information of the commission or intention to commit offences : and in regard to such crime as rebellion, murder, robbery, dacoity and house-breaking by night people are bound to give this information under section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and may be punished if they remain silent. While this must be borne in mind as a possible motive for Ganesh pointing out the clothes, it must not be forgotten that if he knew of the offence of murder having been committed by Shivappa as he says he did it was his duty forthwith to give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer. Fear of Shivappa was no justification Q. E. vs. Magandal I. L. R. 14 Bom. 115 ; Reg. vs. Govindhun 6 Cal. W. R 80 especially when Ganesh had left Shivappa. To silence and falsehood about crimes when it is a legal duty to speak and tell the truth Section 201, 202 and 203 of the Indian Penal Code apply punishments. The prisoner Ganesh was arraigned on a charge under Section 202 as well as that of murder, the former being one to be dealt with by the Belgaum jury as Assessors under Section 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act X of 1886. The learned Judge did not take their opinion on this minor charge, holding that the verdict convicting of murder was a virtual acquittal of the intentional omission to give information, a view which receives much support from the interpretation put on the similar Section 201 by this Court in Reg. vs. Kasinath S Bombay H. C. 126 followed in Q. E. vs. Dungar 7. L. R. S Allah. 252 where also Calcutta rulings are cited. As all the facts have been before the jury the charge under Section 202 is not absolutely a distinct matter which had not been before the Court of Session at all, so as to transform this Court sitting in appeal or reference into an original Court. Whether this Court has jurisdiction under Section 376 on the Code of Criminal Procedure to convict Ganesh on the minor charge, as one of which he might have been convicted at the trial in the Court of Sessions if the jury had taken a different view of the facts is a matter on which there is no exact authority but which we need not now decide. Except the retracted story of the boy Bassya there is apparently nothing in the evidence inconsistent with Ganesh's statement that he was afraid of Shivappa's threats and therefore aided him by remaining silent till the police came days after to the village. No ornaments or other property were found with him nor was he with Shivappa when the ornaments were sold. It was the duty of Ganesh to go forthwith to the Magistrate or the police, not to wait till they came to him: the onus of proving a reasonable excuse lay on the prisoner, and he has not discharged it. If the charge had been solely under Section 202 it would be possible to infer his guilt. But we must remember that at the trial he was doubtless most concerned in defending himself from the charge of murder : and as the chief evidence against him on the minor charge is his own statement and it appears highly improbable that the murderers would insist on his (Ganesh) merely accompanying him to hide the corpse and but little motive for Shivappa so acting appearing we think it would be unsafe even if the convict (Ganesh) now and we do not think there is sufficient reason to suppose that the ends of justice require a new trial We therefore discharge him and direct that he be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.

THE SUIT AGAINST PRINCE SAMATSINGJI.

DALSOOKHRAM HARGOWAN VS. KUMAR SAMATSINGJI SOORSINGJI.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgement in this case, which was an appeal from a decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling in favour of the plaintiff on the 7th July 1893. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, appeared for the appellant and defendant, Samatsingji ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kauga, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff sued the defendant in the court below to recover Rs. 20,502 for breach of contract of service by the defendant and for costs ; and Mr. Justice Starling passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 15,000, for damages and the costs of the suit. It appeared that, on the 9th April 1886, the parties mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as his 'Karbhari' or manager ; and the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as such for a term of ten years at a salary of Rs. 201 per month. The same day the plaintiff entered the defendant's service ; but on the 3rd November 1887, the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid or to pay him for his services. The defendant, on the other hand, while admitting the execution of the agreement, denied that such agreement was binding or valid in law. Without prejudice to that defence, the defendant said that, in the month of November 1887, the plaintiff voluntarily resigned and left the defendant's service, thus putting an end to the agreement. The defendant accepted the plaintiff's resignation, informing him of its acceptance. The plaintiff had not as a matter of fact rendered any services whatever to the defendant since the 3rd November 1887, and the latter denied that he was liable to the plaintiff in respect of any salary since that date. All monies due in respect of salary up to that date had been paid off, and nothing more is due from defendant. The defendant further said that the plaintiff owed to the defendant large sums of money which were paid to him for the purposes of the defendant, but for which the plaintiff had not accounted. The defendant reserved to himself the right of filing a separate suit for these monies ; and submitted that the suit against him should be dismissed with costs. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Justice Starling passed a decree against the defendant as above stated.

Their Lordships, having considered the evidence and the arguments of counsel, upheld the judgment of the court below, but reduced the amount of damages to Rs. 10,000. Each party was directed to bear its own costs of the appeal.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was so glad to read in your yesterday's issue the very sympathetic letter addressed to you on the Temperance Movement in Gujarat, by the Gujarati Social Reformer Mr. Munshi. His suggestion for filling up the void in the habitual drinker's time after he foregoes the tavern, by amusing him with *kathas*, *charan's* (bard's)songs, recitation of tales, &c., is really admirable and well thought-out, and practical too, I suppose. I would only improve upon the suggestion in one respect, that the *kathas*, tales, &c., should be recited in the very places where the tavern and liquor-shops are situated at present. The drinkers being accustomed to frequent the spot, this procedure appears to be a very convenient means towards the end, and I hope the members of the managing committee, if they approve of it,

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By EDWARD JENKINS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 102⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cen. lower, at 112¼, both *ex-div.* £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were reduced by 1-8 per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to ¾ and 1 1-8 per cent. respectively. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 5-16 per cent., to £55 7-16. Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 61 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. Braziers' Copper in London was a pound higher, at £49 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·12½.

Bombay Linseed was quoted at 37½s. per 416 lbs. on the spot in London Ex-Quay; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416 lbs., sellers, March-April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cottou market closed steady last evening; Surats quieter; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 5-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A telegram through Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date, states that according to the Agricultural Bureau report, the price of Cotton on the plantations is 4 9-10 cents, being the lowest on record.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 5⅞ cents per lb; but March Futures were 7 cents lower, at 5·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	63,000	63,000	43,000
Two days' do.	110,000	107,000	73,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,133,000	3,372,000	3,049,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale again to-day; but the feeling has become steady, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought only 100 each of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 161; and Bengal, at Rs. 138½; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 200 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 155; and 100 new Bengal, at Rs. 138½: and of old stuff 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 127: Bhownuggur, at Rs. 149; Wadwan, at Rs. 164; Barsee, at Rs. 172; and Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with a small business doing for export; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,437 bales.
Wheat	28,353 cwts.
Linseed	9,900 "
Rapeseed	3,689 "
Gingelly	24,694 "
Poppyseed	1,635 "
Groundnuts	2,732 "
Castorseed	3,605 "
Rice	10,543 "

FREIGHTS are nominally firm; but the high rates asked by holders of tonnage for December shipment fail to attract any takers. The Rydal Hall (s) loading next week, has been taken up by speculators at 17s. per ton for one port, charterers offering to book cargo to Liverpool at 17s. 6d.; measurement at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; but a moderate enquiry springing up, rates receded 1-32d. to 1s. 0 7-8d. at which the enquiry ceased. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 1d. was the opening rate, at which, however, we heard of nothing offering, and the rate declined to 1s. 0 31-32d., at which a moderate amount was reported placed. From Calcutta we hear that rates receied there to 1s. 0 27-32d. for ready Telegraphic; but locally we closed steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 7-8d.,	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 0 29-32d	"
Credits 3 " ...1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 " ...1·36¼.	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0 29-32d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some slight advance on last evening's closing rates, leaving off at 103 15-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 5-8 for the January settlement.

SHARES have been rather more active to-day on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note this evening an advance of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Queen; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Central India, Oriental, Soonderdas, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Sholapore, of Rs. 5 in Western India, and of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs 1½, say to Rs. 1,303¾ per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	5	0 p.m.	91	37
Teheran	11	1	49 p.m.	1	15
Suez	11	2	49 p.m.	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	1
" Karachi	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	51	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Teheran route right.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Cable Durban, Lourenco and Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.

With effect from tomorrow Wednesday twelfth December and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees eight and annas thirteen, half rupees seven and annas ten, via Suez and Teheran five annas less, via Turkey two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee four annas half two rupees eight annas per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates increased by one anna to Russia (excluding Caucasus) Via Teheran or Suez (excluding Caucasus) via Turkey or Turkey, Oddessa Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Suez, Teheran, Oddessa or Teheran, Roumania, Annam Cochin China, Java, Penang, Singapore, Siam, Tonquin, via Moulmein or Madras Aden via Bombay Persia except Gulf via Bushire. Bushire via Karachi Gwadur and Jask via Karachi Russia (Asiatic) all places via Teheran Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao and Suez. Egypt all places via Turkey El Arish or Suez. Rates increased by two annas to Turkey (Europe) via Teheran, Batoum, Hongkong, South and West Australia, Victoria, New Zealand via Madras or Moulmein Russia Asiastic 1st and 2nd region via Turkey or Suez Turkey Asia all places via Teheran Batoum Seychelles via Bombay Aden North America all places (except Bermuda) via Teheran or Suez or Turkey. Rates increased by three annas to Shanghai, Philippine Islands, Japan, New Caledonia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania via Moulmein or Madras Mauritius Zanzibar Durban via Bombay, Aden rates increased by four annas to Fusan via Moulmein or Madras. Cape Colony, Natal (other places) via Bombay, and Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARY—December 5, at Eden Falls, Darjeeling, the wife of S B Cary, of a daughter.

GOT—December 6, at No 3, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Camille Got, of a daughter.

McARTHUR—December 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Capt. C A McArthur, K O S Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—SCOTT—October 9, at the Palace Chapel, Mandalay, by the Rev H W Blandford, Chaplain, Charles William Allan, Burma Forest Service, eldest son of W G Allan, Indian Forest Service (retired), to Mabel, eldest daughter of J B Scott, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.

LONGMUIR—BROWN—November 25, at St Cyprian's Church, Lenzie, by the Rev W H Kirby, William Longmuir, Bengal N-W Railway, India, son of Alexander Longmuir, Esq, of Roseholm, Ayrshire, to Anita, younger daughter of George Brown, Esq, Farmside, Lenzie.

MONTGOMERY—HALL—December 4, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, Captain C A S Montgomery, Indian Staff Corps, son of General G S Montgomery, C S I, J P, to Agnes Elaine, daughter of the late Major Hall, R E, and Mrs Hall.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

IF it be indeed the case, as is believed in Berlin and feared in Vienna, that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to a common policy of mutual forbearance aud good-will in Central Asia and the Far East, India and the Government of India will have good reason for satisfaction. That a better understanding has been brought about between the two Powers, we know on the authority of the Premier himself, who recently took occasion to declare that for the last two years the relations of Great Britain with Russia have been most satisfactory and even cordial. Almost simultaneously with this significant declaration—not the less significant that it was made within a few weeks of the display of diplomatic petulance on the part of Germany with the arrangement entered into by England with Belgium in respect of a strip of territory forming part of the Congo Free State—the *Daily News* gave prominence to a communication, signed "Diplomatist," setting forth the advantages of a good understanding between the two great Empires who represent the interests of civilisation in Asia, each in a different sphere, and urging with much force that both Governments should lay aside traditional jealousies and without entering into a formal alliance, should bring about a condition of things that will replace causeless distrust with the friendly feelings that ought to prevail between near neighbours. It goes without saying that a proposal of such far-reaching scope would not have appeared in the columns of the semi-official organ of the Government if the understanding shadowed forth were not already within measureable distance of realisation. Since then the *Novo Vremya* and indeed all the "inspired" organs of Russian opinion have written in a similar strain. In political circles in Vienna, which are peculiarly sensitive to change in the international barometer, it was felt immediately after the letter of "Diplomatist" had appeared, that a new and wholly unexpected change in the grouping of the Powers was in prospect. The responsibility for the new departure was freely imputed to the Emperor William who was accused of alienating the sympathies of the British Government from the Triple Alliance by his unfriendly action in respect to the Congo Convention, in which he virtually took sides with France to inflict a needless humiliation upon England. This criticism is open to the objection that it is founded on the not uncommon error of mistaking the effect for the cause. The Emperor William could not have been long ignorant of the existence of improved relations between Great Britain and Russia, and his action with regard to the Congo Convention, and his more recent refusal to give his support to the British proposal to mediate with a view to the termination of the war between Japan and China, may not unfairly be ascribed to a knowledge of that unwelcome fact.

This interpretation of the Emperor William's action is confirmed by the bitterness with which the *Cologne Gazette*, the leading paper of Germany, speaks of the new political evolution. Referring to the fears expressed in Vienna that the alienation of England from the Triple Alliance would decide Italy to decline to renew her adhesion to that fact, seeing that without the support of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, that Power would be in no condition to make head against France, the Cologne journal refuses to believe in "the spectre of the isolation of Germany," and argues that the Triple Alliance will survive, because it is necessary to secure to each of the three Powers concerned the integrity of their European territory. It rails against English selfishness which declined to enter into an engagement for this object with the Triple Alliance, while endeavouring by vague promises to induce the Alliance to safeguard her interests in other Continents. The ill-humour of the writer becomes undisguised when he goes on to allege that Great Britain, growing uneasy at the calm persistence with which France insists on the recognition of her claims in Egypt and elsewhere, seeks in Russia the support which she endeavoured to obtain from the Triple Alliance by worthless promises. In the same cheerful vein, he says that Germany and England will certainly come into collision, if England obstinately resists the realisation of the German colonial policy as she has done for the last ten years. If truth is best learned from an enemy, the unfriendly tone of this semi-official German writer may be regarded as confirming the reality of the *rapprochement* between England and Russia. The *Daily Telegraph* of 19th ultimb, to hand by this mail, professes to give, from sources beyond question, details of the agreement arrived at, which is to bring about a new era in the political relations between the two Powers. The Berlin correspondent, who lends this information to the London paper, states that in German official circles the news of the undertaking was at first regarded with blank and incredulous surprise, the idea of "England and Russia arm-in-arm" being considered preposterous, seeing that, in the German view, their interest in Central and Eastern Asia are fundamentally antagonistic and will inevitably clash.

It is affirmed that the agreement about the delimitation of the respective spheres of interest on the Afghan Frontier and in the Pamirs received the approval of the high contracting parties on all essential points some time since. The only detail requiring to be settled before the signatures are affixed is said to be "the comparatively insignificant definition of what is to be understood by the term 'fortress' in one of the articles of the agreement." The concessions have not been, as is spitefully said in Berlin, all on the side of Great Britain, Russia has made equivalent concessions in a very conciliatory spirit. This arrangement was all along desired by the late Emperor Alexander III., who during the past year saw his way to bringing it about. It is added that the new Czar Nicholas II. shares his father's views as to the advantage of removing any ground for misunderstanding between the two Empires. With regard to the politics of the Far East, it is indisputable that while Germany refused to co-operate with Great Britain in the proposal to bring about a combined mediation of the Powers, the Russian Government agreed at once to act in concert with England. Furthermore, Russia declared her intention to abstain from the occupation of any port in Corea. That Power has also intimated that while she will not permit Japan to annex that Peninsula, she has no intention of annexing it herself. It would appear that Russia and England have abstained from binding themselves to any line of policy with regard to the final issues of the present war. This is a prudent reservation, as no one can foresee what the outcome of this fight between a sword-fish and a whale will ultimately be. It has happened more than once that the sword of the active and aggressive fish has been broken off in the blubber of the whale, which is then able to do what it pleases with its antagonist. A promise to abstain from annexing Corea will not bind Russia to exercise similar self-control with regard to the southern half of the Province of Manchuria, the acquisition of which would greatly reduce the length and the cost of the Siberian Railway by enabling the engineers to avoid the circuitous route through the northern half of that Province which is now within Russian limits. A rectification of frontier on this side may be regarded as inevitable now that the military weakness of China stands exposed to the whole world, and such a consummation would not in any appreciable way conflict with British interests in the Far East. Our acquiescence in any rearrangement of frontier on that side, which may be contemplated would be amply repaid by the substantial benefits which will accrue to both Empires from the *entente cordiale* between Russia and England, the latest sign of which has been the decision to raise the new Russian Loan on the London market. The tension, which has hitherto resulted from the misunderstandings now happily disappearing, has imposed serious financial burdens upon India and upon the Russian exchequer, which is in no better position than our own to support them.

THE Marine Court-of-Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Union steamer Wairarapa on the coast of Great Barrier Island, on October 28, found, as was expected, that the officers and crew, or some of them, were to blame. The vessel was lost owing to the default of the captain, the negligence of the chief officer, and after the casualty the crew failed to do that which is usually expected of British seamen in such circumstances. From the evidence given at the official inquiry, it appeared that during the whole of the Sunday on which the casualty occurred the vessel was running full-speed ahead through a dense fog, until finally it struck on rocks twenty miles out of its proper course. Had the vessel been more cautiously driven the casualty might have been averted, and it was contended by counsel representing the Shipping Office, that the desire to make a quick run led Captain McIntosh to keep the vessel at full speed. At the same time he knew the route well, and had been singularly fortunate during his career, never before having had an accident. He had the reputation too of being a careful officer, but the evidence showed that on this occasion he had been guilty of extremely reckless conduct. He never consulted the ship's officers as to her course, and when the second officer offered a respectful protest, the captain told him to continue as she was, and in a few minutes the crush followed. The chief officer was soon on deck seeing to the lowering of the boats, and the order was given that women and children should first enter them. But no one seems to have heard him give the order. Some of the witnesses doubted that he did so, and the crew filled the boats. Women were drowned with children in their arms. These incidents might have been prevented. The captain after the ship struck, with the exclamation "this is my last watch" leapt overboard into the sea, and for some time confusion seems to have prevailed. Some of the crew refused to rescue passengers floating on the water, and many might have been saved had they done their duty as British seamen. Fortunately for the credit of the ship the engineers, stewards, and stewardesses behaved most heroically. The Chief Engineer remained at his post until the steam pipe burst and drove him on deck, and the stewards and stewardesses gave up their own life-belts to passengers in some instances at the cost of their lives.

CATTLE-STEALING in certain districts of the North-West Provinces appears to be the chief pastime of low-castes, and in the year just reported upon we find there were few less than six thousand cases. The cases are so common that the police concern themselves very little about them, and unless severe notice is taken cattle-stealing will shortly become intolerable. The Bunjara tribe heads the list of cattle-stealers in Philibit, and their history is deemed so interesting that a brief sketch of it is included in the pages of the report. The Lawanee Bunjaras are the first section of the tribe descended from one Gor, Brahman, Lawanee, who lived in Ramthanbar; and this family were the Purhits of the Raja of Ramthanbar. In A. D. 1300, Sultan Ala-uddin Khilji besieged the fortress of Ramthanbar and stopped all supplies entering the fortress. Consequent on this the Raja of Ramthanbar loaded bullocks with grain, sugar, and salt, and sent his purhits out of the fortress. As these purhits were armed they were arrested shortly after leaving the fortress and taken before the Sultan, to whom they yielded, and became his Raiyats. They then accompanied Sultan Alauddin to Delhi and attacked it but were defeated, after which they scattered, settling down in different parts of the Province. Those who are not zamindars live by cultivation and deal extensively in cattle. There is also a sub-caste of the Lawanee Bunjara, viz., Sooraitwal. This sect comprises very nearly all the Hindu castes, as their forefathers were the adopted children of all castes. They do not wear the Brahminical cord like the Lawanees. The Lawanees and Sooraitwal are free from suspicion as to cattle-thefts. The Ladani Gor Bunjaras are chiefly carriers and traders in grain. They travel long distances with their pack bullocks and purchase grain wherever they can get it cheap, and then return to their homes. They import and do not export grain. Since the opening of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, these Bunjaras have to a very great extent given up this mode of conveyance, and use the railway, and have also taken to cultivation and trading in cattle. This class is not above suspicion. Kanjar Bunjaras are Mussulmans, and a wandering class. They pitch their sirki covered camp wherever there is good grazing either of crops or grass, and are addicted to cattle-lifting. Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., Sessions Judge, Agra, also has some remarks to make on the Bunjara Tribe. He says: "I have the impression that all through the troubled years of the struggle for power in India, the Bunjaras had a sort of *quasi sacrosanct* character like that accorded to a herald, *i.e.*, that he was so useful in his generation that by a sort of comity of convenience neither Jhag, Dakait, or Pindari meddled with him. In time naturally a sort of halo of good character settled over the Bunjaras' head, and as a good character in this country is looked on as useless unless it has a negotiable value, he has been trading on it ever since." When he was Assistant Magistrate in Muttra, some fifteen years ago, Mr. Pearse further says, the cattle exchange was very lively. There were two tracts of jungle toward which stolen cattle seemed to gravitate and disappear, one in the Jumna Khadir whither cattle used to be rushed across from Bhurtpur Territory, another just across the border for the accommodation of trans-Jumna cattle. The local population were all in the intelligence branch against law and order,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The fact that the new Russian loan is to be issued on the London market is regarded at St. Petersburg as material evidence of the improved relations existing between Russia and Great Britain.

ANGLOPHOBISM IN EGYPT.

WARNING BY THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The *Times* commenting on the anti-English virulence displayed by the *Journal Egyptien* published at Cairo, regrets that the promotions following upon the nomination of Mr. J. L. Gorst to the Ministry of the Interior, included prominent anglophobes like Maher Pasha, Fakri Pasha, and Neguib Pasha.

The *Times* warns Nubar Pasha of the necessity for unwavering loyal co-operation with Lord Cromer and the Anglo-Egyptian administration.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

JAPAN AND THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

It is stated here that the Japanese, before considering any proposals of peace that may be put forward by China, insist upon the surrender of the Chinese officials, who offered rewards for the heads of the Japanese.

THE SOCIALIST INCIDENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF THE DEPUTIES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, has applied to the Reichstag to sanction the prosecution of the Socialist members, who, at the opening of the Session, remained seated when cheers for the Emperor were being given.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

SWEEPING ECONOMIES AND INCREASED TAXATION.

ROME, Dec. 10.

The Budget statement made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day announces extensive measures to be taken for improving the finances.

The economies to be effected amount to forty-three million lire, including a reduction in the Military and Naval expenditure of ten million lire.

An increase of twenty-seven million lire in the revenue is expected to be derived from the imposition of fresh taxation which includes duties on raw cotton, sugars, cocoons and corn.

The Finance Minister also announced the introduction of elaborate banking reforms and spoke very, hopefully of the future prosperity of Italy.

LOW PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

According to the Agricultural Bureau's Report the price of cotton on the plantations is 4 9-10 cents, being the lowest quotation on record.

THE HUNGARIAN MARRIAGE LAWS.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, after a long delay, has sanctioned the Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill and other church reforms, thus averting a serious crisis.

BENGAL AND PUNJAB ARMIES STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The announcement of the Staff appointments to the new Bengal and Punjab Armies, is likely to be deferred until after the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta.

THE VICEREGAL PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Bayley, lately officiating Superintendent of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, officiates as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy during Mr. Babington Smith's illness.

TELEGRAPH LINE FROM TANK TO JANDOLA.

A telegraph line has been extended from Tank to Jandola, and is now working. A distance of over twenty-two miles have been laid in little over two days.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

The 4th Gurkhas march to-day to Wano, and the 5th Company of Sappers to Jandola on the 9th instant. The situation was unchanged.

Three of the Abdul Rahman Maliks who had come in, left as the Commissioner refused to see them unless they were accompanied by all the headmen of their tribe.

The Comissioner's special messenger was attacked by the Mahsuds about three miles from camp on the previous night.

Mullah Powindah has gone to Makin, ostensibly with the intention of assisting the Maliks to carry out the Government terms.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and suite, accompanied by the Maharanee of Mysore and family, arrived at Poona this morning. They are staying at the residence of his Highness Aga Khan till the 15th inst., when they leave for Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.

Orient steamer Ormuz, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sales quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 7-8 ex.
3 per cent. Reates	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112½ ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 11.

The reading of Bapat's written defence was continued to-day. It criticised some of the benami accounts, and contended that the khatas in Girdhar's books were false, and were falsely ascribed to Bapat. The reading of the defence is expected to last till Saturday next. Mr. Kanga, referring to the examination of Maharaj Ramanlalji, a prosecution witness, urged that to compel his personal attendance in court would be not only personal insult to the Maharaj, but an outrage of religious feelings of his numerous followers, especially when the local criminal law contained an express provision for taking evidence of respectable witnesses at their residence, and even under the British Criminal Code Commissions were issued for examination of certain witnesses. Mr. Kanga added that if notwithstanding this express provision and the precedent in which it was followed the application was not granted the prosecution would be compelled to dispense with the Maharaj's evidence. Mr. Gokhale, for the accused, submitted that the section quoted was almost obsolete, and the Maharaj must attend the court. The Commissioners decided to take the Maharaj's evidence at his residence to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BENARES, Dec. 11.

A mass meeting of the Pundits of the Benares Literary Society was held on the 9th instant, at 6 p. m., within the precincts of the Brahmamjit, Varshini Sabha. Pandit Swami Sri Ram Misra Shastri, Professor of Philosophy, Queen's College, presided. The resolution for presenting a suitable address to H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior on the occasion of his installation through a deputation, was passed unanimously.

THE FORTHCOMING TOURNAMENT.

Before the "Grand Display by all Arms" is presented regularly before the public on Monday evening and successive days, the management have decided that the different companies and detachments of regiments (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) taking part in the Tournament should have a practice each evening and morning.

Last evening there was a rehearsal on the Maidan of the "Grand Display by all Arms," which is to be so prominent a feature of the forthcoming tournament. The troops taking part in the rehearsal consisted of—Poona Horse, 20; Middlesex Regiment, 25; Body Guard, 20; Durham Light Infantry, 50; Bombay Light Horse, 10; 2nd Bombay Lancers, 10; 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 10; Sind Horse, 20; 1st Bombay Grenadiers, 20; 29th Beluchees, 20; Parsee Volunteers, 32; 19th Hussars, 5; Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 20; 7th Bombay Infantry, 20; and 10th Bombay Light Infantry, and 7th Hussars, 20; I Battery, R. H. A., L Battery, R. H. A., Medical Staff, The Bearer Company, King's Own York L. I., Gymnastic Staff, 10 men. The Soudanese Army—Marine Battalion and 22nd Bombay Infantry, 120 from each Regiment. Though no previous intimation of the "practice parade" was given to the public, a very large number of spectators assembled on the Rotten Row opposite the Secretariat, to witness the rehearsal. The different evolutions through which the infantry, cavalry, and artillery men were put greatly interested the crowd, who stood for nearly two hours around the enclosure. At 4-30 p.m., Major G. G. Simpson, President of the Arena Committee, explained to the commanders of different detachments taking part in the rehearsal as their respective parts in the attack on the Soudanese army, which, it is arranged, should be represented by 120 men from the 21st Bombay Infantry and 22nd Bombay Infantry each. The rehearsal will be repeated this morneng.

The Visitors' camp is being quickly filled up. Its somewhat bare appearance has been greatly improved by arranging all along the front a large number of plants in pots.

The Committee of the Grand Naval and Military Tournament beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undernoted subscriptions in aid of the Tournament Fund:—

	Rs.
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co.	50
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100
Messrs Shepherd and Co	100
Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smethem	30
Mr. J Fachiri	100
Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Brown	10
Messrs Lawrence and Mayo, Calcutta	16
Messrs Edglow and Goolabdas	100
Messrs Roughton and Byrne	50
Lieut-Col H G Meakin	250
H H Sir Takhtsingjee, KCSI, Maharaja of Bhownugger	1,500
Mr Felix Cornaglia	10
The Supt., P and O Co	200
The Agents, B I S N Co	150
General E F Blake	50
Mr Oomer Jamal	300
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart	100
Total Rs...	3,116

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Those who are desirous of encouraging local dramatic authorship, ought not to miss the opportunity of seeing the burlesque opera, "Emperor Jehangir," specially written for the occasion, performed by the members of the above Society, on Thursday and Friday evening next, at the Gaiety Theatre. We understand that the opera abounds in witty topical allusions—a statement which no one who is in the secret as to the authorship will doubt for a moment. The names of no less than twenty-seven local amateurs appear upon the play bill, and while many of them have already won their spurs on the stage, others appear for the first time. The capital way in which "Our Boys" was produced by the company, two or three months ago, afforded ample evidence of the dramatic ability of the principal members of the company, and this being the case, there ought to be no difficulty in securing a crowded house each evening.

THE BOMBAY NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly do me the favour of granting me space in your columns to deny the rumour which has spread "that the performance at the Naval and Military Tournament on the fourth evening (Thursday, the 20th instant), will be of a less interesting character than on the previous days," and that "the seats will be thrown open to the public on payment of a nominal charge." The performance on the last evening will include new features, and the prices of admission will be the same as on other evenings.—Yours, &c.,

R. SCALLON, Captain,
Hon. Sec., N. and M. Tournament.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I suggest that the G. I. P. R. run one or more local trains on the night of the Tournament, to Tanna, or even Calyan, calling at all stations, after the tamasha is over, thus enabling a large number of persons to attend, who would not otherwise be able to. There is no local train down from Victoria Terminus after 8 p.m., whereas the B. B. and C. I. run four besides the mail after that hour.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. S.

Mr. W. A. Sherwood, in an article in the *Canadian Magazine* for October, urges that the Dominion should establish in her own confines a fane similar to Westminster Abbey, where Canadians who have achieved distinction in letters, art, and science may be entombed with national honours. He thinks that "St. James's Cathedral in Toronto, being one of the oldest of Canadian churches, might well serve so noble a purpose." The growth of the spirit of Canadian nationality is evidently developing in the right direction.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The New Decimal Association met the other day in the large hall of the London Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Sir S. Montagu, M.P., to express its satisfaction at the Government's having agreed to support the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the reform of our weights and measures. The Committee, indeed, would have been appointed last year but for the opposition of one or two members who wished the subject to be first debated at length in the House of Commons. The Association is to be congratulated on this first tangible sign of reward for its efforts; and if the day is not yet won, there is now every prospect of early victory. The advocacy of the new system has passed from the hands of pure men of science to those of men of affairs, while it is supported, also from a "practical" point of view, by men like Sir Philip Magnus, the Director of Technical Education to the City and Guilds Technical Institute, and Mr. Yoxall, the secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who are anxiously looking forward to a more fruitful use in schools of the enormous amount of time now wasted on the compound rules. At present it is proposed to deal only with the weights and measures, leaving the coinage question till later. The chief object of the Decimal Association should now be to study the various methods by which the change from one of the many old systems to the new system among the 420,000,000 people who now use it has been made practicable. Attention was called to the fact that the change was completely accomplished in so complicated an assemblage of States as that of the German Empire in four years. The period might be made very much less in this country. It is well to note that Turkey has now made the decimal system obligatory and that Russia is taking steps in the same direction. But for us it is of more interest to remember that the United States have already adopted the metric system of weights and measures as their ultimate standards, and that this is only a first step on their part. For in all our export industries, such as the machinery industry, for instance, in which the Americans are our rivals, and in which exact measurements are required, the importance of adopting the decimal system before the United States do so is a matter of sixply vital importance.

The fallacies of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's recent address to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on the Currency Question were easily exposed by Sir William Houldsworth in a paper read this week before the same Chamber. The stock argument of the monometallist of to-day, that gold prices have fallen because commodities in general have been cheapened while gold has remained stable, is as crude as the old notion that the earth is a fixed point around which the heavens and all their "ornaments" revolve. It is a proof of the tyranny of the traditional British belief in gold that any thinking men should still be found who regard that metal as a kind of absolute entity, endowed with a quality as unique and transcendental as the divine right of kings. Even if we fall back on the old cost of production theory—on which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre seemed largely to base his argument,—it stands to reason that if all the commodities consumed and utilised by the gold producer have been cheapened, then—other things remaining equal—the cost of gold ought to have been cheapened also. As this has not happened, but the reverse, it is quite clear that some other conditions, physical or legislative, must have operated to enhance the value of gold. But, after all, value is merely a relation, and to say that the value of other commodities in relation to gold has been depreciated is, as Sir William Houldsworth showed, precisely the same thing as saying that the value of gold has appreciated in relation to commodities. A proof of the appreciation of gold is the fact that there has been practically no fall or rise of prices in silver-currency countries where gold is not used as money. To be logical Mr. Shaw-Lefevre would have to contend that in such countries both money and commodities have equally "depreciated," and he could only indicate this by coming back to his absolute entity, gold. Sir William Houldsworth was not too emphatic when he said that such a statement of the case is "not only unscientific but absurd." The contention that the continued fall of prices, notwithstanding a recent increase in the production of gold, proves that the quantity of money has nothing to do with prices, and that gold has not appreciated, is equally wide of the mark. In the first place, an increase in the value of the metal might be expected to stimulate its production, so far as that is possible in the case of a very rare commodity which cannot be sown like wheat. In the next place, it is merely a question as to whether the increase has been sufficient to keep pace with the increase of population, the production of other commodities, the increased demand for the metal as money in consequence of the legislative rejection of silver, and the increased consumption of gold in the arts.

The analysis of the Stock Exchange prices made by the *Bankers' Magazine* shows that during the month of November they have tended to recover from the depression produced by the political uneasiness which had left its mark on values in October. The advance previously engendered by cheap money has, in short, been resumed, and, although the total valuation of the 334 representative securities taken is below that of September, there is, nevertheless, an increase of over 22 millions on the market valuation for Ootober, which means a rise of ¾ per cent. all round for the month. The chief rise has been in Consols, and in the high-class stocks which follow the movement of the funds. Men are so deeply convinced that nothing is likely to destroy the effect of the actual and increasing flood of gold on the value of money lent, that "long shots" in the way of investments in permanent stocks are preferred to temporary in vestments in bills wherever possible. Banks must, of course, continue to put a given proportion of their funds in bills, but even the values of bank shares have risen amid the general upheaval. Foreign stocks have been well supported, the Continental Bourses being all buoyant, as the London Stock Exchange is buoyant, for want of new and acceptable stocks te weigh upon prices. The same foreign loans as those valued now were valued by the London market—that is, according to the market quotations of the time—at £729,875,000 last January, and the rise has been almost steady, the present valuation (£777,058,000) being 47 millions sterling, or 6¾ per cent. above the prices of last January. Both Austrian and Hungarian 4 per cents. have risen to par. To many people the mere fact that French 3 per cent. rentes have now touched par tells the whole tale. French investors have been itching to buy other stocks since their 4½ per cent. rentes were converted and reduced; for in France there is a large public who cannot put up with so little as 3 per cent. interest just as John Bull is proverbially restless under the restriction of interest on his capital. Speculation has been most active in South African gold mines.

At last the guarantors of the Baring estate are freed from further responsibility. Practically their liability has been only nominal for some time past; as the liquidation proceeded, it became more and more certain that the assets would leave a substantial balance after paying off all creditors. The situation was very different, however, when the Bank of England invoked and received the co-operation of the leading joint stock banks to stave off a financial catastrophe which would have convulsed all the markets of the world. At that tragic time, the responsibility incurred by the guarantors had a very serious look, inasmuch as it seemed extremely questionable whether the enormous masses of unnegotiable South American securities then contained in the Baring safes could ever be converted into sufficient cash to discharge the firm's prodigious liabilities. Any attempt to force sales would have produced a general scare, while, on the other hand, it was absolutely necessary to obtain some millions to meet claims. The Bank of England, however, faced this dilemma as sagaciously as bravely locking up the unmarketable securities, the directors advanced large amounts as required from time to time, on the security of the guarantee given by the joint stock banks. Thanks to this prudent policy, coupled with the gradual fecovery of Argentina and Uruguay from the extreme prostration which had fallen upon them, the market for South American stocks slowly but steadily improved, until a sufficient degree of stability was reached to admit of the liquidating process being begun. That was the crucial moment, and it may be conjectured that there was some nervousness in the Bank parlour when the first parcels were sent to market. Fortunately, they were absorbed without the slightest difficulty, and from that moment the Bank had a comparatively smooth road to travel.

The new North Sea and Baltic Ship Canal is now almost ready for use. Not Germany alone but the whole of Northern and Western Europe, and England especially, will be affected by its completion. The trade of the Baltic has grown up very gradually within the last few countries, but its yearly volume is now enormous. In 1858 24,541 vessels passed through the Sound. In 1889 the number was 30,562. The gradual substitution of large steamers for small sailing ships renders these figures, taken by themselves, untrustworthy, but statistics compiled for the last twenty years on the basis of tonnage show conclusively that the supposed increase is real enoogh. In 1877 the total tonnage of the vessels which passed through the Sound was just over 10¼ millions. Every year has witnessed an increase, and by 1889 the total had grown to 16¼ millions. The exact figures since that date are not available, but it is certain that the trade still continues to develop. At the same time nothing has yet been done to facilitate the growth of this important commerce. All vessels have still to circumnavigate the long Jutish peninsula and pass through the treacherous Skagerrack and the winding channels to the south between Denmark and Sweden. Two hundred disasters on an average occur every year in these seas, and half of the number result in the loss of ship and crew. As the existing passage is therefore both long and dangerous to navigation, it is not surprising that many attempts should have been made to avoid it altogether by cutting a channel through the narrow base of the peninsula. As early as the 14th century Lubeck, in the south-western corner of the Baltic, made a short canal from the river Stecknitz to the river Delvenau, thus assuring to itself uninterrupted communication by water with Hamburg. This was the first of a long series of schemes for connecting the Baltic with the North Sea. Wallenstein proposed to join Wismar to the Elbe by a long canal. Cromwell favoured a somewhat similar plan. But with the exception of the Eidor Canal, built a century ago to connect that river—at the mouth of which stands Tonning—with Kiel harbour, not one of the schemes had been completed. The truth is that so long as Denmark held Schleswig-Holstein no ship canal imperilling the commercial interests of Copenhagen could be constructed. When the provinces passed away from her, and German prosperity was advancing with the new Empire, it became once more possible to revive the old project with some prospect of success.

Advocates of the limitation of working hours by Act of Parliament are presented with a striking object lesson down at Kidderminster. At the last meeting of the Carpet Weavers' Trade Union, certain members were arraigned for having broken the rules by working overtime. They pleaded in excuse for that terrible misconduct that the work they did after hours lay altogether outside their proper vocation, and that it was absolutely essential. They knocked off weaving at the appointed hour; not one of them laid a finger to it afterwards. But seeing that one of the looms required tying up, they did that bit of necessary work before going home. No extra remuneration accrued to them from its performance; it was purely gtatuitous service, to save the loom from falling farther out of order. It might be imagined that both the letter and the spirit of trade union law would be fully satisfied by this explanation. Not at all; the delinquents were fined half-a-crown apiece, and it was also impressed upon them that they should consider themselves lucky in getting off without forfeiture of benefits. It comes, then, to this; if the Eight Hours Bill became law for all trades, no British workman would be allowed to do a single stroke of work after time. It might be ever so much required in his own interest; his very living might depend upon its being done at once. But however his family might suffer, he would have to let the machinery by which he earned their subsistence fall out of gear before his very eyes, although his idle hands were itching to put matters right.

The more recent of M. Paul Bourget's remarkable series of letters from America contain some startling revelations with respect to the condition of the labour market in various cities of the United States. In New York and New Jersey it was officially stated that at the beginning of the present year there were 223,200 and in Pennsylvania 151,500 labourers out of work. And the miseries to which these unfortunates were subjected were of course intensified by the high prices of many of the necessaries of life. M. Bourget contrasts the cost of living in America with that in Switzerland and Germany. The American workman pays for house rent nearly three times as much as the Swiss and more than three times as much as the German workman. The averagre annual sum spent by the American workman in fuel is thirty dollars, while the Swiss pays twenty and the German only ten dollars. The cost of other necessaries is also proportionately higher in America, and M. Bourget calls attention, as many other statisticians have done, to the fallacy inhertnt in the supposition that the higher wages of factory labourers in America mean a greater spending power. On the contrary, women and children are under a more pressing necessity to become factory workers in the large American towns than in the industrial centres of Switzerland and Germany. Some of M. Bourget's statements with respect to the hours of labour and the extent to which children are employed are not less surprising than painful, and the surprise is all the greater as they refer to the condition of things in those States in which the Legislatures have attempted to deal with labour problems.

The extention of the telephone system under private enterprise in London was the subject of not unjustifiable pæans on the occasion of the opening to-day of the new exchange of the National Telephone Company. It had all been done, Mr. J. S. Forbes declared, by individual effort, "unprotected by the State or even by the law;" and of course Mr. Forbes, the patron of so many private enterprises, made a disparaging reference to what might have been expected had the work been in the hands of the State. The locality of the new exchange is sufficiently indicated to any man who is in the habit of casting his eyes skyward by the streams of wires converging and forming a dark cloud upon one of the City's many-storeyed buildings. It lies, to be particular, in Lime-street, which is between Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street. From the roof of this building there radiate some 6,000 wires separately or in cables, for the purpose of serving half that number of subscribers, the whole arrangements, it should be explained, having been designed to work on the double wire system. Of course, there are wires giving connections to other exchanges of the Company in London, and in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns. The London system of the Company now consists of thirty exchanges, ten of which are on the double-wire principle, and the rest are being adapted to it. The cost of the work will not be far short of £200,000.

It is understood that the Egyptian Government is about to abolish the singular monopoly which its Post-office Department at present holds in possessing the sole right to transport specie in amounts of more than £50 from one part of the country to another, a commission being charged for the service. Any private person suspected of taking with him a sum beyond this limit may be searched, and if on examination of himself or his luggage it is discovered, he is liable to the payment of a heavy fine and double commission, very much the same as if he were a smuggler. The charge for transmission of money through the post is also to be reduced by one-half. It is stated that the existing law is frequently broken without detection, and that it has been borne with injurious severity upon persons of moderate means without banking or mercantile facilities for the conveyance of money by means of cheques or other instruments of credit. The intended reform is likely to be especially welcounted by the merchants dealing in cotton and other raw produce, as well as by the cultivators, to whom reduction of expenses is especially important in view of the unprecedentedly low prices of nearly all descriptions of Egyptian produce. It is thought likely that the loss to the Post-office consequent upon the change will be only temporary.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 10.

10 p.m.	77·1

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	80·5
6 p.m.	79·4

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Having completed his valedictory tour through the Southern Mahratta Country and Gujarat, and his further progress on to Lahore, to attend the Viceregal Durbar held in that city, his Excellency Lord Harris was expected to return to Bombay last evening. He was accompanied by the undermentioned members of his staff who attended him on his tour, and were to return with him to Bombay:—Colonel Harris, Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Dr. Martin, Medical Officer; and Captain Poore, and Captain Cox, Aides-de-Camp. His Excellency and staff embarked at Kurrachee on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, which it was calculated would anchor off Apollo Bunder between 4 and 5 p. m. yesterday. Early in the afternoon, the officers of the Health Department had succeeded in making the Bunder and its approaches wear as neat and tidy an appearance as ever characterised it on ceremonial occasions. From 4 p. m., officers of Government and numbers of other citizens began to drive up to the Bunder. Sir Asman Jah, of Hyderabad, who was among the earliest arrivals, sat in the upper gallery of the refreshment rooms with his aide-de-camp, Mr. Chinoy. The passengers' pavilion at the Bunder presented an appearance of unusual interest and animation, having the open spaces on its right and left filled by a large assemblage of eager spectators who could find no entree to the pavilion. The Governor's State carriage-and-four, with outriders, was drawn up at the pavilion entrance, having in its rear another Government House carriage-and-pair. The southern boundary of the Bunder was occupied by a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, with band and colours, under Captain Massey, and Lieutenants Bradford and Will. Further on, a detachment of the Governor's body-guard paraded under their officiating Commandant, Lieut. Leveson-Gower. On their left were drawn up a party of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Colonel Cuffe, who were to form an escort for his Excellency from the Bunder to Malabar Point. The footpaths leading to the Bunder were occupied by large crowds of the general public. The passengers' pavilion was filled by a large number of the chief Government officials, heads of departments, Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, nearly all the chief military officers in garrison, members of the Municipal Corporation, and other prominent citizens. Among them were:—The Hon. Mr. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., and the Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor, Members of Council; Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran; the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy; the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government; Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., Director of the Indian Marine; the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik; General Gatacre, Commanding the Bombay District; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay; H. H. Aga Akbar Shah; Kumar Samatsingjee; his Grace Archbishop Dalhoff; Messrs. H. A. Acworth, M. H. Starling; R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.; H. G. Gell; C. Barboro, Italian Consul; J. M. Campbell, C.I.E.; Collector of Bombay; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator; Captain Gabb and Saiyadoola Khan, Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor; Messrs. J. W. Orr; F. A. little; W. Pearson; R. S. Brown; S. Rebsch; Executive Engineer at the Presidency; T. W. Cuffe; the Rev. A. B. Watson; the Rev. A. H. Bowman; General Cunningham, Secretary to Government: Messrs. R. M. Kennedy; C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government; G. S. Curtis, Under-Secretary to Government; G. W. Roughton, Sheriff-elect; C. Chambers, A. F. Beaufort, M. Batchelor, O. T. Barrow, of the Currency Department, O. V. Muller, T. H. S. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Dr. Galway, Captain Bean, Port Officer, Colonel Hilliard, Assistant-Adjudant General; Colonel Birch, Colonel Wetherall, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Anderson, Captain Whinnie, Major Seton, Major Smith, Major Mein, Captain Smith, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Surgeon Hughes, Surgeon-Major Damania, Lieutenants Harward, Harvey, Ganasen, Fox, Dinsdala, Christie, Wyatt, Lieutenant Blake, R.N., Dr. Da Gama, Vet. Captain Mills, Mr. Nigel Jones, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Messrs. W. H. Walker, A. F. Turner, Coroner of Bombay, Captain Scallon, Captain Buck, Captain Thomson, 28th Pioneers, the officers of the Marine Battalion and the 22nd Regiment, and the Royal Irish Rifles, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Rahimtula Khairaj, V. J. Sunkersett, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Edalji D. Talati, R. M. Sayani, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Purshotumdas N. Nathoobhoy, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., M. H. Hakim, Morojee Kassinath, Rao Nana Moroba, Meer Zulfikar Ali Khan, Messrs. S. M. Dharamsi, Runchordas Vandravandas, Balkrishna Venayek Wasudeo, Sirdar V. N. Natu, Nursinghia of Hyderabad, Eknath R. Khote, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Sorabsha B. Doctor, Shivajee Dharmajee, Pirozsha Rustomjee, Burjorjee B. Jussawalla, Nusserwanjee B. Jussawalla, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusjee Dubash, &c.

The members of the vast assemblage at the Bunder were anxiously looking out seaward. All eyes were strained for a sight of the incoming steamer. The crew of the turret-ships in harbour the Abyssinia and the Magdala were kept in readiness to man the yards of those vessels as the Governor's launch passed by. Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, who was present at the Bunder, was asked many more questions about the probable arrival of the Canning than he could find it convenient to answer. By 5 p.m. the spectators at the Bunder were afforded an apt illustration of the common Scotch saying that the "best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee;" and as no possible signal of the Canning could be discerned in the distance, there was shadowed forth the unpleasant chance of all the preparations for his Excellency's arrival having been made in vain. This result the sequel, unfortunately, verified. By 6 p.m., when there was no signal yet of the in-coming steamer, the patience of most of the visitors was exhausted. The official mind was no more hopeful; and the scarlet cloth, which was laid on the Bunder steps out of respect to his Excellency, was folded up, and sent back to the dockyard store-house. Meantime, although many left the Bunder there were fresh arrivals of officials and citizens; but there was no sign of the Canning even at a distance. About 6-30 p.m., amid general disappointment, by order of General Gatacre, the guard-of-honour and troops were dismissed; and soon afterwards, the Bunder was shorn of the bright spectacle which it presented at an earlier hour. The Government House carriages and the body-guard, however, remained at the Bunder.

It was conjectured that the Canning must have encountered cross currents, and that she would be in a few hours behind the proper time. Captain Black, R. I. M., Staff Officer of the Dockyard, was therfore sent out in a steam launch with a tug, as far as the outer light ship, with a view to render assistance in case of emergency to the in-coming steamer. Luckily, however, the steamer was sighted about 7 p.m., and about 7-45 p.m. Captain Hext went towards her in the Government steam launch Wren to escort his Excellency and party to the Bunder. The Canning came to her moorings opposite the Custom House, at 8 p.m., and ten minutes later, Lord Harris was received at the Bunder steps by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Mr. G. W. Vidal, Captain Gabb, and Captain Sayaidcola Khan. Several gentlemen were present at the Bunder to greet his Excellency, who shook hands with them, among others being General Gatacre, General Cunningham, the Hon. Mr. Little, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Captain Bean, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, H. G. Gell, Colonel Hilliard, Lieut. Leveson-Gower, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, M. H. Hakim, W. H. Walker, S. Rebsch, H. H. Akbar Shah, the Rev. Mr. Watson, &c. Lord Harris, accompanied by Mr. Edgerley and Captain Gabb, then got into the State carriage-and-four, and was driven to Malabar Point. In the second Government House carriage were Colonel Harris, Captain Poore, Captain Cox, and Surgeon Martin, the body-guard and the Light Horse forming the escort to the party.

The Queen has sent to the Emperor William a large and magnificent carpet made by twenty-eight native convicts in the prison at Agra. It is said to contain 59,000,000 stitches.

THE MAHOMEDAN UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the storm of vituperation and contumely raised in certain quarters against the candidature of Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed in the Conservative interest has well nigh spent its force, it is time to view the situation from a less biassed standpoint, in the light of a fuller account of that gentleman's utterances at the Junior Constitutional Club, which is now available to the public. *Audi alteram partem* is a homely maxim, which it may sometimes be useful to bear in mind before hastily pre-judging any issue involving momentous and conflicting interests. In the first place, it is due to Mr. Raffiudin to correct certain misconceptions as to his position, antecedents, and attainments, which an interested racial opposition has set afloat. Mr. Raffiudin is a son of the Pesh-Imam (leader at prayer-meetings) of the principal mosque in Poona, and belongs to a family, which is as ancient as it is respectable. It is a well-known fact that the Mahomedan nations all over the world regard with greater esteem a member of their spiritual aristocracy than a secular dignitary, and it, therefore, goes without saying that all Indian Moslems hail with approval the Moulvi's legitimate aspirations to represent them in the House of Commons. As regards his attainments, Mr. Raffiudin gave marked indications in his early youth of considerable intellectual capacity and restless energy, but continued ill-health and certain domestic causes unfortunately cut short his academic career here, not, however, before the youthful student had acquired a thorough grounding in the classics and philosophy of the East. Mr. Raffiudin had then to leave the shores of his native land for England, where under more favourable conditions he has, not only been restored to perfect health and vigour, but has also been able to realize in a large measure the high anticipations of his friends as to his talent and genius. It is well-known that the Moulvi is a member of the Bar, and has always taken a leading part in all movements specially affecting the Mahomedan world, and enjoys the confidence, not only of his co-religionists, but also of many sober-minded English politicians. He possesses in a high degree the gift of fluent, even eloquent, speech, and his facile pen, indomitable energy and vigour, and capacity for sustained hard work, will doubtless make him a valuable acquisition to the ranks of the great Conservative Party, to whose prevision and wise statesmanship India owes a great deal more for her peace, prosperity, and progress, than to any other political combination. It is to be hoped that the ultra Radicals and Home Rulers, who are now regarded in certain quarters as the special friends of India, may be able to achieve equally solid, tangible, and substantial results. At all events, the interest of an important section of her Majesty's loyal subjects imperatively require, under the present development of political life in England, the putting on of a drag-chain on the headlong downward rush of some of our amiable and well-meaning fire-eaters, who are included in the extreme "Congress Party."

Now, as regards the red herring the throwing oil on the troubled waters of race animosities, it is essential that your readers, who may wish to view the situation with a dispassionate eye, should not lose sight of one central fact which has a direct bearing on the relations between the small Mahomedan minority and the overwhelming Hindu majority of their fellow-subjects. Those who have looked below the surface for the currents which have unhappily ruffled the placid calm of inter-racial relations in India within the last few years, have come to the re-assuring conclusion that the Mahomedans have no special cause for dissidence with the manlier races, such as the Mahrattas, the Kunbis, the Rajputs, and others, who form the back-bone of the Hindu community, and it is by far the most preponderating faction. The tongues, the pens, and the purses which set in motion, especially in the Deccan, the disorderly lower orders of Hindu society, have hitherto succeeded in eluding the clutches of the law, but they are none the less well known to those who have closely watched the sequence of cause and effect. This cardinal issue was specially emphasized before the lamentable riots of last September in the memorial of the Mahomedans of Poona, and then again by the public meeting held in that town on Sunday last. This particular aspect of the question received a practical demonstration in the hurried exodus of hundreds of Brahmins from Poona, in September, under the apprehension that the Mahomedans were contemplating vengeance only against the Brahmin wire-pullers. It is evident, therefore, that rightly or wrongly the Mahomedans of Western India feel convinced that their differences are happily narrowed down to Lord Dufferin's "microscopic ringfence of irrepressible" and mischievous agitators of a particular class. Now, Mr. Editor, if the ailments of the body politic are to be diagnosed with a view to the adoption of remedial measures for restoring it again to a condition of healthful vigour, is it wise to hide an insidious

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE health of the Bombay Army in October was good. There were 10 deaths in the British Infantry, 2 deaths in the 7th Hussars, 7 deaths in the Royal Artillery, and 44 deaths in the Native Army: total deaths 63, giving a percentage of deaths of 0·15, 0·33, 0·24 and 0·18, respectively. The percentage of sick in the Hussars was rather high being 12·07 against 9·47 in the Infantry and 7·32 in the Royal Artillery. The percentage of sick in the Native Army was only 2·75.

MANY claimants have come forward for the proud title of Capital of India, writes the *Saturday Journal*. Bombay has of course always been able to show very clearly why, the Western Presidency being nearest Europe, and Mahableshwar and Poona being so favourably circumstanced, Bombay was the only site in India fit to be illumined by a Viceroy. Poona was not slow to point out that it would be a mistake for a Viceroy to go to Bombay for the few cold-weather months, and that the only wise arrangement would be for the Government of India to be permanently located at Poona, taking a short trip to Mahableshwar during the hot season. Madras has pointed out the superiority of Ootacamund with its splendid accommodation for Government offices, as compared with the khuds of Simla and roads so narrow that people are in danger of falling off them, as if walking on a tight rope. And now Delhi has put forward its claim with an equal show of justice. The ancient seat of the Mogul emperors is not only "centrically" situated like modern hotels, but is the centre of all the railways, and as for health, the only drawback is fever (which, however, claims more victims in India than cholera), and this could be got rid of by sending the Jumna down another channel. As a matter of fact, Delhi is certain to grow in importance, now that it has become the centre of so many railway systems, and might hold its own against Bombay, Poona and Madras as a vicegeral headquarters, but until the Hughli dries up, Calcutta is likely to have a first claim.

ONE of the wonders of the world, "made with hands," writes a contemporary, is the Darjiling-Himalayan railway, of two feet gauge, ascending the mountains from Siliguri and terminating in the middle of the Darjiling bazaar. The G. I. P. Railway is justly proud of its Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghat; but here are several reversing stations. And American railway men taik much of their "horse shoe," on one of the lines between New York and Philadelphia; but on this railway there are two complete loops, the line in each place turning a small circle and passing under itself. While the whole construction eclipses the most hazardous undertakings of the railway among the Rocky Mountains.

MR. CECIL PLOWDEN, Bengal Police, is shortly expected at Calcutta with four Lushai Chiefs and followers on a tour through British territory. The Lushai encampment on the Maidan will be one of the sights of the season.

AN informal deputation from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, consisiting of Mr. Pennycuick, of the firm of Finlay, Fleming and Co., Mr. Taylor, the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Mr. Glendening of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, waited on Sir Alexander Miller, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, on Saturday at Government House, and strongly urged the necessity of having a chartered High Court and a permanent magistrate here. The same subjects were also equally strongly urged by a private and informal deputation from the Bar, consisting of Mr. Van Someren, a leading and popular member of that body, and Mr. Lentaigne, the Honorary Secretary of the Rangoon Bar Library Association. The opinions then expressed by the Legal Member are not unfavourable to the demands pressed by both the deputations.

ON the receipt at Colombo of a complaint as to the inconvenience which firms are often put to through two of their members being summoned to serve on a jury on the same day, Mr. Justice Browne suggested that the establishment of a Jurors' Association would make things run smoothly.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* writes:—They are keeping it very quiet as to who is to come out to ride Metallic. Woodburn was said to be coming, but we have heard nothing further. Morny Cannon was asked to come, but he had some funny ideas that India was a savage country where the *cholera morbus* stalked about unchained all day long, and the sun got you if the cholera missed you; not to mention the cobras that infest the jockeys' dressing room or the tigers that pounce on the unsuspecting from behind the Old Stand winning post.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 1st December, 1894, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,466, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,26,253, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 10,000, making altogether Rs. 2,15,659 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 1,984), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 253-11-6. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,99,542-12-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 237-8-10.

THE Burma Rifle Association meeting has been a better success so far, than any previous years. Lady Mackenzie opened it on the 3rd, firing the first shot, and making a bull's-eye at a hundred yards.

AN Exhibition of postage stamps by the Philatelic Society of Bengal will be held on the 26th instant in the Fine Arts building of the Imperial Museum, and will be opened by Sir Charles Elliott.

HERR LEIST has been excusing to a Berlin journalist who interivewed him, the treatment of natives in the Cameroons which brought him into such painful notoriety not long ago. A Berlin correspondent says that if everything Herr Leist relates is true there are modern methods of colonising that are worse than barbarism. Flogging of natives he referred to as quite a common punishment in Africa, and he treated the whipping of Dahomey women as a trifling affair. Herr Leist says that, under the influnce of the tropical climate, one throws off one's demureness. The meaning of this suggestive euphemism is illustrated by allegations of deeds done in the tropics by Europeans which will not bear telling in English newspapers.

THE number of telegrams despatched from the telegraph station at Yalta, and from the auxiliary Ministerial station attached to the Imperial Palace at Livadia, amounted, during the first twenty-five days of the current month, October old style, to close upon ten thousand. Owing to the paucity of wires between Yalta and Simferopol, there was a very serious delay to the general traffic, and more especially to foreign telegrams. Even messages endorsed "urgent," and paid for at triple the ordinary tariff, were greatly delayed. In the case of foreign telegrams it was necessary for the sender to translate his message word for word for the receiving telegraphist, and after this the telegram was first forwarded to St. Petersburg for the Chief Censor's exequatur before being sent on to its destination abroad. During the last few days of the late Emperor's life, the censure upon telegrams to foreign journals was very stringent.

MUCH uneasiness exists in Hungary as to the course which the King is likely to take with regard to the Ecclesiastical Bills of the Government, which, after great efforts, were recently carried through the House of Magnates. Some of the lay members of that House who were opposed to the Bills were at length induced to abstain from voting, and they were carried by a small majority. A correspondent at Buda-Pesth informs us that the Clerical party, which receives its orders from Rome, is nevertheless continuing the fight, and, to all appearances, not without a certain success. Although there may be no serious ground for apprehension that the Royal assent may be absolutely withheld, the fact that for weeks past it has been delayed in spite of the public anxiety on the subject, is considered ominous by all friends of reform. Meanwhile the strength of the Government, even in the House of Representatives, which is their stronghold, has been dwindling for somo time past, and many earnest Liberals are of opinion that the majority should make the compromises necessary in order to secure the proffered support of the National party uder Count Apponyi, a fraction of the Opposition whose views do not differ materially from those of the Liberal party.

SPEAKING from no small amount of personal observation, Major Knox, Governor of Armley Gaol, has been giving examples of the dangerous insidiousness of drink. One case is that of a major in the army, who was in prison for a dreadful crime. The Governor asked his prisoner what made him do it. The reply was—"My dear fellow, I never did it. I never could have done it. I must have been mad or drunk." "And were you mad or drunk?" he retorted. "Neither," replied the major; "I was a total abstainer in India for nine years. Since my return I have my drop of whisky at night. That's all. I'm not a drinker." Yet Major Knox had then letters from the prisoner's mother and wife proving that he had become a drunkard, although the man himself did not realise it. The drinker's excuses, according to Major Knox, resolve themselves into three—because it is good for my bodily health, because I am a brain-worker and it is good for my brain, and "because I choose to." As to the first reason, Major Knox pointed to the fact that in the goal of which he is the Governor alcoholic drinks are absolutely withheld; yet the sickness among fifteen thousand prisoners during twelve months was but a trifle over 3¼ per cent.

THE oath of allegiance taken by all Russian subjects to a newly-proclaimed Czar is by no means an optional function. On the contrary, it is a stringently incumbent duty. The injunction contained in the gubernatorial rescripts applies to all males above twelve years of age. It will happen, of course, that a large number of persons do not go to the churches or the police-stations for the purpose of being sworn. But such delinquents are not permitted thus to escape. After the lapse of the designated days for the public swearing in, the police make a house-to-house visitation, in order to ascertain whether the eligible male occupants have duly taken the oath. Those who have not are summoned, under severe penalties, to the nearest police-station to fulfil their duty; the indisposed and sick being sworn in their own houses.

WRITING of the President of the French Republic, and the progress he has made in public opinion, a Paris Correspondent says: "I have even heard Radicals, who have no kind of sympathy for M. Casimir-Perier, admit that he has managed to cast the Conservative skin, or, at any rate, to sink the Conservative character. Other opponents of his have admitted to me that he has shown himself a better man as President of the Republic than as Prime Minister or as President of the Chamber. It was intended by not a few of his electors at the Versailles Congress that he should come forward as 'un-president de combat,' a character he has thus far, to their disappointment, entirely avoided. It is greatly to his credit to have successfully placed all his likes and dislikes under control, and to have kept down an impatient temper. While doing this he has given the rein to his generous feelings, and acted as if he understood that it was a bounden duty to lose no opportunity to act handsomely and magnanimously. Popularity was not bestowed with his election. It had to be won, and not in a few weeks or even months. It seems to me that it is being won, and that the right way has been taken to win it."

A CLEVER trick of a Paris thief who had stolen a clock has just been detected by a sharp policeman. The thief, thinking to hide the clock while carrying it to the Mont-de-piete, put it up his back and pretended to be a hunchback. The deception apparently wanted artistic finish, for the policeman who was on duty in the Avenue Philippe-Auguste collared him and took him to the station-house.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Realm*, who signs himself "V.," is reminded by the recent story of a Zoo snake swallowing its companion of a family snake story with a denouement, "There were six of us, boys and girls; we each owned a tame frog, and we were joint owners of one snake. The frogs disappeared one after the other with distressing regularity, and incessant searching failed to discover their hiding place. One day the snake threaded itself among the boughs of a currant bush, and sunned itself. Its position suggested an opportunity for tickling—a pastime that amused us, as it induced in the snake a series of gymnastic evolutions. On this occasion it did more; the most recent truant of the frog family emulated the example of Jonah, and did not seem to be much the worse for its temporary seclusion. The tickling was continued, and another frog made his appearance, rather emaciated and wanting colour. With more tickling a third frog appeared—an attenuated yellowish object, comatose. Finally, the last frog was produced, with half its legs dissolved, and bearing very little resemblance to an ordinary every-day frog; but, having been placed in a bed of wet grass, it in time revived, and not merely gained colour, but recovered its legs. Knowing of this incident, I have wondered no one tickled that Zoo snake."

MR. CHAPLIN, it appears, opposed the limitation of the time for receiving further evidence by the Commission of Agriculture to fourteen more days on the ground that there were twenty counties in England from which no evidence by tenant-farmers had been given, that ten of these counties had not been visited by any Sub-Commissioner, that six witnesses only had been heard from Scotland, that there had been no inquiry into agricultural depression in Wales, and that little evidence (in some cases none) had been taken with regard to various special subjects, among which the resolution named the agricultural position of foreign countries competing with this country, the probable future of foreign competition, derelict land, foreign bounties, dairy farming extension, and "various other subjects." "It would be premature," Mr. Chaplin concluded, "during the present year to adopt any decision which would limit the taking of evidence for the future." The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had expressed the opinion that evidence from Wales was unnecessary in view of the fact that a Royal Commission was inquiring into the Welsh land question and permitting the publication of evidence. For hearing Scotch witnesses and taking other evidence he proposed to hold fourteen more sittings.

A PARIS correspondent says: The public are in othing less than a fever about the Dreyfus spionage case. This morning's papers state that it has been ascertained that the plan for a naval attack, conjointly with a military invasion of Italy, was sold by the office of the General Sloff at the War Office, who is now in prison. This may or may not be true. No proofs are given, but it is assumed by the morning papers that high influences are at work to protect Captain Dreyfus, and that the country is through his "treason" in grave danger. The arrest of two Germans at the Hotel Terminus has heightened the fever. They were said to be accomplices of Dreyfus, but it now appears that the suspicions attached to them have no connection with his alleged offence. Their names are Von Cassel and Schnebeck. The former is a lieutenant of dragoons. They lived for some time in the New Marbouf district, and in a handsome family hotel in the Rue de la Tremouille. There was a lady with Schnebeck. She has disappeared.

THE New Woman has hardly had time to make wills yet, but when she does, it is to be hoped that she will not attempt any new departure. "Women's wills," as we learn from the *Daily Telegraph's* interesting article on the subject, "seem to be always kindly." And this is all the more to their credit, seeing that it is almost always at women that unkind provisions are aimed. Thus we read that a North Country shipbuilder, who left over £20,000 in personalty, bequeathed to his wife the income of a sum of £400 only until she married again or attempted to destroy his furniture by throwing vitriol over it, for, he said, "she had never taken any pleasure in it." This, so far as appeared, was the only ground for his insinuation that his wife would be likely to throw vitriol over his furniture.

A BLIND "son of a baronet having, through "no misconduct of his own," lost estates worth £2000 a year, is, says the *Westminster*, to be seen in the West End just now seated in a four-wheel horse-drawn van, playing a cottage piano. A placard at the back of the instrument sets out that the performer is, among other things, lay vicar of Barnden, Kent, and "esquire" of Shilingdon, Bedfordshire, and has lost estates in those counties and in Hertfordshire. A companion in a slouch hat, green "goggles," and caped ulster, and of gentlemanly speech and bearing, collects the coppers and vouches for the authenticity of the blind man, whose name he says is "Musgrave." The pair so far have been doing splendid business.

THE NEW OCCUPANTS OF THE COLABA GARRISON.

THE place of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as garrison troops of this city having now been taken by the second Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, it will be interesting to trace the gallant achivements of the Battalion since it was founded under the title of the Royal County Down Regiment on 1st November 1793, just at a time when the commencement of hostilities with France was giving a remarkable impetus to the raising of infantry corps. Two years after its formation the Regiment, under the name of the 86th Shropshire, was selected to serve with the fleet, and Officers and men were distributed between "the Prince of Wales," "Triumph," "Brunswick" and "Hector," line of battleships, also "the Prince," "Station" and "Roque." In the beginning of 1796 the officers and men employed as marines landed and joined the Head-quarters of their Regiment having served in several engagements in which their ships had taken part. The British Government having decided to deprive the Dutch of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in 1796 the Regiment embarked for the Cape and were stationed there for three years being sent to the East Indies in 1799. Two years later a wing of the Regiment was sent to Egypt to reinforce the British Army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; they landed at Suez, and after a harassing march, during which they suffered great privations, they arrived at Shoobra and joined the force under Lieutenant General Hutchinson, and, on the surrender of Cairo, the company marched into the Citadel and on the same date took possession of Fort Ibrahim. The other wing was landed at Cosseir and marched across the desert to Keach, the two wings eventually meeting at Rhonda. For their services in Egypt the Regiment received the thanks of Parliament, and the authority to bear on their colours the Sphinx and the word "Egypt." They came to Bombay in 1802 and were employed in the Mahratta Campaigns from 1803-1809, during which time they took part in many actions and sieges, including that of Baroche, Bhownugger, Godera, Dowd and Boortpoor; and for their services their designation was changed to "86th or Leinster Regiment of foot." They embarked on 15th March 1810, as part of an expedition againgst the French Isle of Bourbon, and on 7th July 1810, they formed the van of the expedition and landed as Grande Chaloupe, being opposed by a harassing fire from the enemy's riflemen; the following day they attacked the heights of St. Denis, and, after a determined resistance, captured the redoubt, in which the halyards of the flag-staff were shot away, but Corporal William Hall of the 86th climbed the staff under an incessant fire of round shot and musketry and fixed the King's colour of the Regiment to it. The position seized was held by the Regiment, the guns of the captured redoubt answering the incessant fire of the enemy until the arrival of additional troops. The loss of the Regiment on this occasion was 1 Officer killed, 7 wounded; 80 N.C.O's. and Rank and File killed and wounded. On 9th July, the 86th marched into St. Denis, struck the French flag and hoisted the King's colour; the French Garrison laying down their arms. For the gallant behaviour of the Regiment at the reduction of this Island, the Authority was given for the word "Bourbon" to be borne on the colours and appointments. The Regiment moved to the Isle of France in 1811 and the following year returned to this country.

The gallant behaviour of the Regiment during the Mahratta war and the taking of Bourbon being brought to the notice of the Prince Regent, Royal authority was given for the Regiment to be styled "86th Royal County Down Regiment of foot", at the same time their facings were changed from yellow to blue, their lace from silver to gold, and the Irish Harp and Crown was permitted to be borne on their colours and appointments. They were actively employed in India until 1819, and on 23rd October, in that year the Regiment landed at Gravesend after an absence from England of 23 years and 4 months. For their services in India from 1799-1819 the Regiment were allowed to bear the word "India" on their colours and appointments. In 1826 they embarked for the West Indies. The motto "Quis Separabit" being added to the Harp was graciously approved by His Majesty King William IV in 1832. Returning to England in the year of the accasion of the Queen, the Regiment returned to England, remaining there until 1842, when it again proceeded to India. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Regiment proceeded to Mhow and was present at the attack on Dhar, Gorario, and in other actions against the rebels armies. They subsequently joined the Central India field force under Sir H. Rose, and had continuous fighting until the Mutiny was suppressed, taking part in the storming of Jhansi and Gwalior, the Battle of Kunch, and the pursuit of Tantia Tope, the battle of Betwa, the action of Golowlee; Capture of Calpee; engaged during three days at Mundisore and engaged at the successful assault of Chundairee, together with numerous other smaller affairs. Lord Clyde in a General Order dated 26th March 1859 said: "the time has come when this war-worn Regiment can look forward to the peace it has so nobly and brilliantly fought for, and the rest it so richly merits" soon after the Regiment embarked for England and arrived at Gravesend on 20th August. During the Mutiny, at the engagement before Calpee, Lieut. Jerome and Pte. Byrne earned the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct; the V.C. awarded to Pte Byrne is now preserved in the Officer's Mess of the Battalion. In 1864 the Battalion proceeded to Gibraltar, where it remained until 1867, when it embarked for Mauritius; on arrival at the Cape of Good Hope it was ascertained that fever was raging to a fearful extent in Mauritius, and the Regiment was disembarked at Algoa Bay and encamped at Port Elizabeth, remaining there until the 17th December, when it proceeded to its destination. In 1870 it moved to the Cape, and in 1873 three companies were sent to Natal, to reinforce the expedition sent to subdue the rebel chief Langilabalele and remained in Natal until he was taken prisoner. The Regiment embarked on 2nd February 1875 for the United Kingdom but, owing to the breaking down of the Himalaya's machinery, did not arrive at Queenstown until 25th March, when it proceeded to Fermoy. After being quartered at the Curragh, Aldershot, Chatham and Dover, they embarked on 31st October 1880 for Bermuda, where they remained until 1883. In the year 1881 their designation was changed under the territorial organisation, to "The 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles," the 83rd County Dublin Regiment being made the 1st Battalion, and the uniform being changed from scarlet to green. After being stationed at Halifax N.S. and Gibraltar, &c., the Regiment proceeded to Egypt in 1888. In 1889 the Battallion was sent up the Nile as part of an expedition against the Dervishes under Wad-el-Njuni, and in 1891 it was move to Malta. The Regiment since it was raised, has served 76 years abroad and 25 years at home. After continuous service abroad of 14 years the Battalion has once more come to the country which has been the scene of the most brilliant chapters in its glorious history

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 1st Dec. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,268	38,017	3,251	...	...	55,891
Goods	72,293	58,790	13,503	..	4,83,184	...
Other earnings	2,910	4,305	..	1,395	...	16,743
Total for week	1,16,471	1,01,112	15,359	..	...	...
Aggregate ..	21,37,057	17,26,507	...	...	4,10,550	...

MR. JOHNSTON believes that the welfare of Central Africa can only be attained by the co-operation of the negro, the European, and the Indian. The negro is endowed with magnificent muscular physique, but is clumsy and dull-witted; the white man is destined to be the governor and teacher of Africa, and must be at the head and the initiator of all great enterprises; but between the Zambesi and Lower Egypt he cannot hope to form an appreciable element in the indigenous population. Mr. Johnston believes Africa south of the Zambesi will some day be in the main a white man's country—that pure-blooded white people will form the bulk of the population—and the same of Northern Africa, especially in the Barbary States; but that tropical Africa will never be the home of a white race, though it might be dotted over with little settlements on high mountains and healthy plateaus. He believes the Asiatic to be an element of equal importance with the white man in the regeneration of Africa. The Asiatic forms with the black man a satisfactory hybrid. They get on capitally with the natives, develop industries which offer little profit to the greedy European, and are eminently peaceable, law-abiding folk. Indians make admirable telegraph operators, clerks, doctors, surveyors, architects, builders, craftsmen of all kinds. They are amazingly industrious, very modest in their demands as regards pay, and are able to work hard in a hot climate.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A POSTMASTER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. DeSouza, pleader, on behalf of L. S. Castellino, Postmaster at Colvelle, Goa, at present residing at Cavel, Bombay, applied for summons against the editor of the *Anglo Lusitano* for defaming his client by publishing certain correspondence in his newspaper.

Complainant in his information stated that his attention was drawn to certain correspondence which appeared in the issue of the Anglo-Portuguese newspaper published in Bombay and called the *Anglo Lusitano*, in which defamatory statements and insinuations were made against him, both in his private and official character. In the correspondence published in the issue of the 6th September, over the signature of "An Enemy of Justice," the informant states the following appeared relating to him:—"Moreover what is rumoured with semblance of truth at Colvelle about Mr. Castellino, in reference to the gang who committed the burglary, implicates him most seriously. These occurrences have taken place at Colvelle. These disturbances have been noticeble since Mr. Castellino set foot in this village. Serious irregularities have been observed in the discharge of his duties, as for example, the delivery peons open and forward the mails and not he and this as they like. Very often letters have been miscarried. The statement taken in connection with what was said in the first part of the correspondence, the informant contended insinuated, that he was connected with the burglary referred to. The complainant further said that all the statement contained in the correspondence were false and malicious, highly defamatory and likely to lower him in the estimation of his friends and the public and do him incalculable harm in his official capacity. He had come down specially from Goa to clear himself of the charges. The editor of the paper was Leandro Mascarenhas, who had since forwarded a letter to the informant furnishing him with seven names of the authors of the letters complained of. He applied for summons against the editor.

The magistrate granted the summons.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1894-5

ENTRIES FOR 15TH DECEMBER.

"OPEN HANDICAP."

Mr Moochul Shah's b a g Grain
Mr S A W's g a w Badhan
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Winner
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a h Rex II
Mr Essa Khalifa's b a g Yesdad
Mr Pallonji Hormusji's b a h Imperator

"CLOSED HANDICAP."

Mr Field's ch a g Saracen
Mr Murray's Miselle
Mr Lyndon's g a p Ghatan
Mr Beatty's wh a p Futteh
Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost

"GALLOWAY HANDICAP."

Mr Cochickshah's Saood
Mr Brent's b a p Tomtit.
Mr Abdul Rahman Budder's g a g Tamoorlung
Mr Lyndon's g a p Ghatan, 13-2
Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a p Lord Cromer
Mr Field's ch a p Saracen
Capt Hoss's b a g Bismillah.
Mr E K Khan's Vince
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a h Rawuf
Mr Ali bin Amir's Little Wonder.

"HELTER SKELTER."

Mr Hajee Hussein's c a p Farced
Mr Hajee Hussein's Sahab
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c h a g Little Wonder
Mr Mani bin Hussein's ch a g Rabadan
Mr Sabir Futteh's g a g Stewart
* Mr E K Khan's g a h Grey Petur
Mr B Wahad's b Nureed
Mr Mahomed Abba's b Cassum
Mr Abani Osman's b Mare
Mr Essa Khalifa's b l k Burma II
Mr Essa Khalifas g Rustum
Mr Jasim Habib's b Bagdad
Mr Fahad bin Feed's b Esteem
Mr Ali bin Amir's g Sind
Mr Jasim Amani's b Amani
Mr Nama bin Barkat's c h Kaylan
Mr Musjd Mohsun's g Obeyan
Mr Jafir Ali's Tuscan
Mr Abdul Wahab's b Bussorah
Mr Haji Hoosain's br Moosal

* Entered by wire and not yet confirmed.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 1st December under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Chas. Robert Pitt, Foreman, Shalimar Works, Care of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and Chas. Bee, retired Mechanical Engineer, residing at No. 44, Taltollah Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for a Punkahpulling Machine, to be styled the "Bee Punkahpuller"; Gobind Pershad, Supervisor, Kotah State, Irrigation Department, for a three-roller horizontal sugarcane-crushing mill; Karl Hoefelmayr, Manufacturer, of Aich, next Kempten, Bavaria, Germany, for an improved closet seat or cover; Henry George Ryland, Major, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, Lucknow, for a Facile paper-fastener; John Bannister, Machinery Manufacturer, of No. 9, la Calle de la Independencia, Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, for an improved shuttle swell or binder; Charles Jonhn Galloway, of Knott Mill Iron Works, Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in Galloway boilers; Alfred Dieudonne Estienne of 79, Ruede; l'Olivier, Marseilles France, Chief Engineer of the Messageries Maritimes de France, for improvments in Machines for decorticating ramie and other plants; Arthur John Lucy, of 23, Leigham Street, Plymouth, in the County of Devon, England, Engineer, for Hydraulic apparatus for working Punkahs; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of "Sirocco" Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in centrifugal ans, and in appartus connected therewith; Edward Wailer Stoney, Civil Engineer, Madras, Railway Madras, for securely locking Railway Switches to be called "E. W. Stoney's Patent Doble acting cam Swith Lock."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed udner the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Leslie Rogers, Tea Planter, Dalma Dun, India, for an invention named the "D. D. M. R. Bivouac Tent.". (Filed 26th November 1894; Major Robert Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate of Benares, North-Western Provinces, India, for moveable latrine, and pan receptacle, for foecal matter. (Filed 21st November 1894); Ram Chandra Agarwala, of Kooshtea, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, British India, for an improved portable sugarcane-crushing mill, and for improvements in connection therewith. (Filed 19th November 1894); Felix Klingelhofer, Mechanical Engineer, of 32, Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill, in the County of London, in England, for improvements in wheels. (Filed 27th November 1894); Samuel Cleland Davidson, of "Sirocco" Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea, and in apparatus therefor. (Filed 23rd November 1894); Charles Chandler, Member of the Sanitary Institute, and of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, London, and now Superintending Plumber to the Bombay Municipality, and living at the Adelphi Hotal, Clare Road, Byculla, for a new or improved water-closet, to be called "The Hindostan Water closet." (Filed 23rd November 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Ernest Charles Lea, Engineer, of Silverdale, Kingston-on-Thames, for improvements in Sewing machines. (From 9th January 1895 to 8th January 1896); William Gadd, of 64 Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, Civil and Consulting Engineer, for improvements relating to the construction of gas holders. (From 23rd January 1894 to 22nd January 1895); Alfred Savill Tomkins, of Holmwood, Caterham, in the County of Surrey, England, Captain in the Victoria Rifles, for improvements in portable cooking apparatus. (From 6th December 1894 to 5th December 1895).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the the time limited in the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. B. Muller's invention for a new or improved smoke consuming fire davice for boilers. (Specification filed 28th August 1890); Mr G. O. Brien's invention for beating, and aerifying indigo, and other liquids. (Specification filed 25th August 1890); Mr. N. Macbeth's invention for improvements in or applicable to stuffing boxes for steam and other machinery. (Specification filed 28th August 1890); Mr. E. Mansfield's invention for improvements in oil-gas apparatus. (Specification filed 1st September 1890.)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Benwell, 2nd Lt, Bo, 5th Cavly, to join, from Poona.

DECEMBER 11.

Orr, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Banks, Brigr-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Thacker, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S from Aden.
Fitzherbert, Lieut, Colonel Bo, on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Davidson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 8th Punjab Cavly, on duty, to Jahore.

DECEMBER 11.

Ricketts, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Bhuj.
Jones, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarter.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes Later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 15th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice.

No. 2 Company will parade at Troachers Buildings Fort at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10 in. R. M. L. and 6 in. B. L. Gun drill. Dress for both Companies. Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. The parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 448 Gunner F. Jones, No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company, dated 8th instant.

No. 449 Gunner R. C. M. Westbrook, No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company, dated 10th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band will parade on the Oval opposite the High Court at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor.

Captain F. Place, Lieut. T. M. English and 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Roe will be the Officers of the Guard. Dress—Khaki, Helmets, Arms and accoutrements.

2. The battalion will parade on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for commanding officer's parade. "Battalion Drill." Dress—Drill order khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday the 15th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-30 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-30 p.m.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3570 Vol. R G Ramon.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. W. Godfrey, "D" Company from 10th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Notaries Public, and to exercise their functions, as such within the Akyab District:—

Mr J E Lambert, Solicitor, and Maung Tun Chan, Advocate.

Lieut D G Peart, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Bo Inf, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Nowgong, and as ex-officio Assist, to the Political Agent in Manipur, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, and during the absence on leave of Lieut C B Thornhill.

Mr L P D Broughton resumed charge of the office of Administrator Genl, Bengal.

The services of the Rev J G S Syme, Chaplain of Berhampore, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

H M Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev A H Etty, a Senior Chapain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr Elliott, Depy Consr of Forests, Baluchistan, resumed charge of his office from Mr Reuther.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Voty Lieut H P Turnbull, Supt., Civil voty Dept, is transferred in the interests of the public service from Madras to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers acted, sub pro tempore, in the appointments specified against their names:—

Capt R A Cole, I S C, as Comt of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Political Supt, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Lieut F T C Hughes, I S C, as Squ Comr and 2nd in Comd of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

Lieut E T Carwithen, I S C, as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, from the 1st August.

The undermentioned officers officiated in the appointments stated against their names.

Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, as Squ Comr and 2nd in Comd of the Deoli Irregular Force.

Lieut F C Walker, I S C, as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force.

The following appointments are made in and to local corps in Rajputana and Central India:—

Malwa Bhil Corps—Major G A Collins, I S C Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd of the Merwara Battn, to be Comdt, vice Col J Burne, I S C whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Merwara Battalion—Capt G H J Moore, I S C, Wing Officer and Adj, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, vice Major Collins; and Lieut C B Baldock, I S C, Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battn, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, with effect from date of joining vice Capt Mo re.

Bhopal Battalion—Lieut C C Jackson, I S C, Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infy, to be Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, vice Lieut Baldock.

Meywar Bhil Corps—Major E D F Bignell, I S C Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, and 2nd Assist to the Resident in Meywar, to be Comdt, and Political Supdt, Hilly Tracts Meywar, Col A R T McRae, General List Iny (Bombay), retired; Capt E R Penrose, I S C Sqdn Comdr and 2nd in Comd of the Deoli Irregular Force, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, and Assist to the Resident in Meywar, with effect the 18th

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SOME idea of the way the snow-caps of the poles on the planet Mars shrink during the summer there, will be gathered from the recent observations of Flammarion, who found that the south polar cap was about 2,300 miles in diameter on une 1st last, and 1,500 miles on July 1st, 1,100 miles on August last, 400 miles on September 27th, and 180 miles on November 1st.

This snow cap, it appears, does not coincide with the true pole of the planet, as its centre is some 5½ degrees east of the latter, that is to say, about 198 miles east of it. The general shape of the cap is rather oval than circular, and as it shrinks in size, a dark border grows about it. It would appear that the summer temperature is such as to rapidly melt the snow (if it be snow), and this may be one reason why the planet seems to be in a partially flooded condition just now, according to the observations made at Flagstaff, Arizona.

Herr J. W. Abom, of Stockholm, has applied the electric current to bleach paper pulp. The pulp is immersed in a solution of the chlorides of the alkalis or alkaline earths in a stone vat, and the current sent through it from plates of carbon in the bath. In about half-an-hour the contents are emptied into another vat, where the bleaching goes on of itself, until the proper degree of whiteness in the pulp is attained.

M.M. Bruel Freres, of Geneva, Switzerland, are manufacturing a self-moving little bicycle, which runs by means of a gasoline motor concealed from view in the machine. It looks neat, and works so well that the manufacturers cannot fulfil their orders. Such a machine will undoubtedly supply a felt want, and we may expect soon to see it on our own highways.

In a time when genius, the fairest manifestation of the human mind, is viewed as a disease by Dr. Lombroso and his school, we need not be surprised to find that sorrow, which many hold to be a sacred thing, is also regarded as a nervous disorder. Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson, of New York, maintains that sorrow and grief, or any depressing emotion, produces physical results akin to those caused by loss of blood, partial starvation, fatigue, or bodily accident. Animals which die of "home-sickness," when dissected, are found to show degeneration of the internal organs like that due to infection, and deficient nutrition. The poison of grief is in her own words more than a name; and sorrow should be treated as a disease. To try and conduct life as before is, she thinks, one of the greatest mistakes; to urge travel, study, work, amusement is both useless and dangerous. Payday comes sooner or later. For a time the whole organism is thrown out of gear, and temporary seclusion is necessary for its readjustment.

Wearing mourning has its use in securing consideration from others, but its period should be brief—a few weeks, months, or perhaps a year—otherwise it becomes a burden and a source of depression. Nearness to Nature, in walks by the sea or rambles in the forest, console as nothing else can. Quiet silent drives or short journeys by rail reveal a new heaven and earth to the sorrow-stricken. Music, if it can be borne, has a soothing effect. Books, and the familiar faces of newspapers and magazines, bring a stray comfort that even the tenderest heart is powerless to bestow. So does the care and companionship of children, who do not watch the afflicted, nor expect an expression of sentiment, but rouse by their own sweetness and light. Grief cannot be ignored, nor can it be cheered up. It must be allowed to wear itself away. Sorrow, grief, and all great misfortunes should be regarded as conditions similar to acute infectious diseases, and treated with seclusion, rest, sleep, appropriate food, fresh air, sunshine, and interests that do not tax the mind or body.

Messrs. Grant Brothers, of New York and Tacoma, have invented a method of raising sunken ships by pumping air into air-bags attached to the hull. The schooner Almira, of 90 tons, was raised at Staten Island recently from a depth of ten feet by this plan.

According to a legend of Islam, devoutly believed by the Faithful, Mahomet read on the wings of a locust in Hebrew characters:—"We are the legions of the Supreme God. We carry 99 eggs, and if we carry 100 we shall devour the whole world." M. Kunckel d'Herculais, the eminent naturalist, who is making a study of these crickets or locusts in Algeria, brands this is an error, and far below the truth. A female locust lays from 500 to 900 eggs in the course of 10 or 11 months. M. d'Herculais recommends that the locusts should be destroyed in the South of Algeria before they enter the country and deposit their eggs.

There are still some bisons or "buffaloes" in Canadian Territory, and a small band is preserved in the Yellowstone Park, but the last great herd of the prairies was exterminated in 1882-3. It numbered 75,000 head or more, and took refuge in Montana, between the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Musselshell rivers; but the Northern Pacific Railway cut them off from their southern grass range, and the Indians of British territory barred their retreat to the north. They were discovered and slaughtered in four months, with the exception of a few pairs of runaways. A year or two before the buffalo numbered hundreds of thousands in the Yellowstone country, and as many as 800,000 hides were sent eastward from Glendive on the Yellowstone in one season.

In the Congo there is a tree of the genus Musenga which, when its bark is cut, yields some 10 quarts of water in 13 hours. Gorillas are said to slake their thirst at it by pulling off branches of a size which will give them the required drink and no more. Many years ago, Dr. Wallich found a plant in Martaban, Africa, having a porous wood, yielding a pure tasteless sap, wholesome as water, which the natives drank. This is now known as the "water vine," and belongs to the genus Phytocrene (plant fountain), which includes the milk or cow tree of South America.

The Commissioners of Irish Lights announce that telegrams reporting disasters at sea can now be transmitted from a number of lighthouse stations on the Irish coasts, namely Tory Island, Galley Head, Valentia Island, St. John's Point, Fastnet Rock, Howth Bailey, Tuskar Rock, Hook Tower, Mineheal, Loophead, and Kilcredaune. Of these lighthouses, the Fastnet Rock is connected to the shore, not by an ordinary submarine telegraph cable, but one which contains an induction coil arrangement, such as we explained some weeks ago.

Those who believe that submarine vessels will one day surpass ordinary surface ships in speed may point to the penguin and other diving birds in support of their opinion. The penguin, unlike the cormorant or duck, does not swim or steer with its feet under water, but literally flies, using its wings as in the air, and steering with them, while holding its legs straight out behind it. In this way it can capture and swallow a fish without seeming to stop in its flight. The cormorant, using its feet like paddles, can move three or four times faster under water than above it.

Mr. McAdie's researches with kites at the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, U.S., led him to infer that the upper regions of the atmosphere were a vast reservoir of electricity, but he seems to have made the common mistake of assuming an accidental and local effect to be general. Observations of the same kind recently made at Berlin with balloons show that at a height of nearly 10,000 feet the electricity was very feeble, and got feebler in going upwards.

Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, the well known Assyriologist, is bringing out a book on Chaldean antiquities, with translations of the famous tablets giving the Chaldean accounts of the Creation, Fall, and Deluge, as well as many other tablets illustrating the social life of the Babylonians several thousand years before our era. As the Chaldeans were comparatively far advanced in civilisation, and had not only an elaborate legal system, but considerable knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, surgery, and other modern sciences or arts, his book, which is up to date, will be very welcome. It is to be published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Some efforts have again been made in France to overcome the air resistance which a locomotive encounters when running at a high rate of speed. La Nature," for October 27, contains a very interesting article by M. Max de Nansouty descriptive of the experiments of M. Ricour, originally made in 1887. In these inclined planes were placed in front of the engine, and by adopting this means, making the slanting planes four in three, and filling up the spokes of the wheels, the resistance was diminished by one-half. This resulted in a notable increase of useful work, and an economy of ten per cent on the coal consumption. The results are so satisfactory that M. Ricour has fitted his apparatus on forty engines belonging to the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee Railway for general traffic. Similar experiments were carried out in 1890 by M. Dresdoit, chief engineer to the State railways, and they were of more prolonged character. The engines in this case were run 300,000 kilometres, and by means of this apparatus they saved six to eight per cent. in coal consumption, and sometimes as high as twelve per cent. M. Max de Nansouty tells us, however, "il est vrai que le chauffeur et le mecanicien etaient excellents." A few other experiments were tried with seemingly the same satisfactory results. The main point, however, is that on an average a benefit of four to five per cent. is obtained by the use of these inclined planes, and it is asserted that this is more than the saving obtained from locomotives with compound and other systems. If the statement be true, our locomotive superintendents had better take heed, as nothing has yet been done in this direction. We are not told, however, how the apparatus behaves with a side wind.

NOTICES.

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Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail, standard remedies fail,
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Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the title Skin Specifics,
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out expensive experiment.
One shilling invested in CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove more than we dare claim.
To short CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS,
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Get "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 72 pages and 50 testimonials, is wrapped around every bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price: CUTICURA, 5s.; CUTICURA SOAP, 2s.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 5s. Prepared by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, U.S.A.

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Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT
Blood-Purifier,
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It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

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Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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BY EMPLOYING
Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
M. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

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PREMIUM INCOME	"	33,50,000.
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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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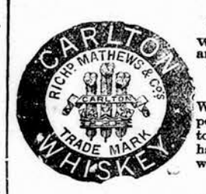

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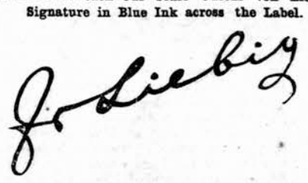

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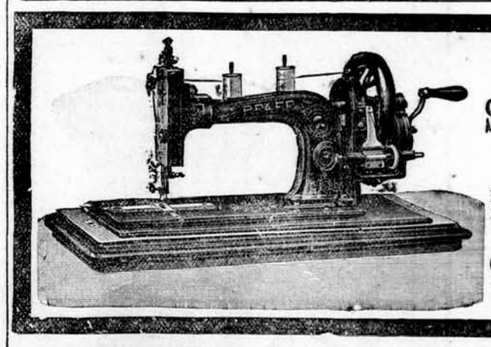

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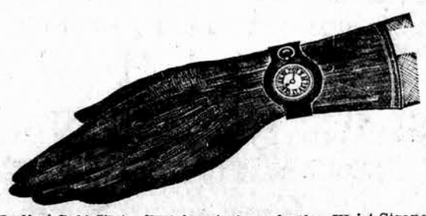

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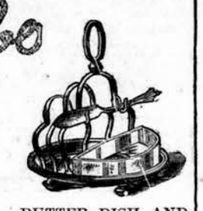

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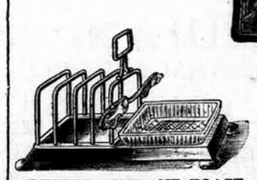

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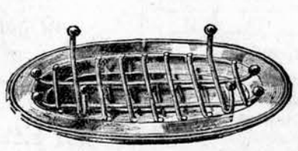

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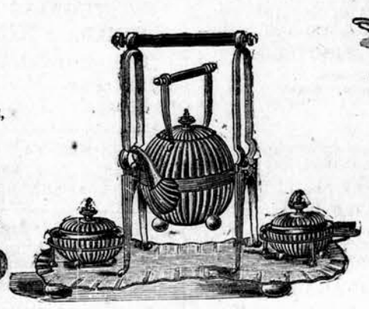

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